

LAST WEEK'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
443,000

No 63,161

Top Cleveland official may face dismissal

Child abuse report finds 'deficiencies'

By Ian Smith

Two officials at the centre of the Cleveland child abuse controversy, including the director of social services, seemed certain last night to face the sack after heavy criticism from a county council inquiry.

Though recognized as having outstanding caring qualities, Mr Michael Bishop, Cleveland's social services director, is accused of severe management deficiencies.

Mrs Sue Richardson, a social worker seconded to work with Dr Marietta Higgs, was judged by the 11-member council working party as being unsuitable for employment in social work.

The working party report, which will be discussed by the council's full social services committee, says Mrs Richardson should be dismissed immediately.

The report also criticizes Dr Alistair Irvine, the senior police surgeon who is said to

have become personally involved in the Cleveland crisis. The affair became a national issue after 128 children were diagnosed as having been sexually abused, often by their parents, within a four-month period.

Parents who have accused Dr Higgs, Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, her colleague, and Mrs

Richardson of conspiring to break up families were delighted with the working party's findings.

They felt the Lord Justice Butler-Sloss inquiry did not clear them of suspicion, but believe the working party's report offers final vindication.

Mr David Scourfield, a solicitor representing 12 families who have already taken legal action against the county council or are considering it, said many parents had serious doubts about Mr Bishop's ability. They believed that if he were allowed to remain in his job, doubt would be cast on their innocence.

Mr Stuart Bell, the Labour MP who raised the controversy in Parliament, said he was delighted that families had at last received an unreserved apology.

The working party, chaired by Mrs Norma Wilburn, said the county council unreservedly apologized to those wrongly accused of child sexual abuse and urged that steps be taken to make amends.

That should include a willingness to provide financial and emotional support to families, to repair the damage caused.

Although the report calls only for "positive action" against Mr Bishop, director of

social services since his departure from office seems inevitable.

Most working party members believe that if he does not voluntarily resign, he should be dismissed.

"We have been deeply alarmed, wholly disquieted, and in some cases astonished by the way both Mr Bishop and Mrs Richardson reacted when the number of supposed child abuse cases suddenly soared", said one member of the committee, who declined to be named last night.

"Had Mr Bishop listened more closely to those people who warned of the inevitable tragic consequences, then this situation might largely have been avoided. It is what many of us believe to be naïvety by people who should know better that has caused a tragedy from which this town will never properly recover."

Considerable emphasis was laid by the committee in its review of the Butler-Sloss inquiry on the meeting at which Dr Irvine and Mrs Richardson had a heated argument.

When the medical aspects of sexual abuse were discussed, Mrs Richardson was adamant that in all cases of suspected child molestation the views of Dr Higgs and Dr Wyatt should be accepted.

When challenged, according to the Butler-Sloss report, Mrs Richardson did not see any future for police surgeons in the examination of children said to be sexually abused. As their disagreement heightened, Dr Irvine accused Dr Higgs of being incompetent and misguided.

The working party says it is deeply concerned by the serious implications of criticism levelled against Dr Irvine in the Butler-Sloss report and asks that the Cleveland police authority consider the issue with great care.

There was little doubt last night that members believe Dr Irvine should be dismissed.

However, the working party unequivocally accepted and endorsed Lord Justice Butler-Sloss's view that everyone involved in the Cleveland affair acted with total sincerity.

Buying boom alarms the City

By Graham Scarant

British consumers have used their first monthly pay packet containing the benefit of the Chancellor's Budget income tax cuts to go on a spending spree. The volume of retail sales jumped by 2 per cent in July, one of the biggest monthly increases on record. But manufacturing output also reached a new all-time high in the early summer. After two months of stagnant sales in the High Street, the new Government figures showed that the boom is continuing and may be accelerating.

The sudden spending spree, coming at the same time as a rush by working couples to beat the August house-buying deadline, has exacerbated fears that Britain's rising trade deficit could reach crisis levels.

There was also strong evidence yesterday that the supply side of the economy is still booming. Production figures for May have been drastically

Shares fell..... 19

revised upwards by Government statisticians and now show that manufacturing output reached a new monthly peak in May, finally surpassing the long-time record month of June 1974.

The City was initially shocked both by the sales boom and the by the production figures, which showed a fall a 1.4 per cent in manufacturing output in June.

Shares and the pound fell swiftly before the change in the May output figures was realized. Monthly production figures have become notoriously unreliable and are frequently revised upwards later.

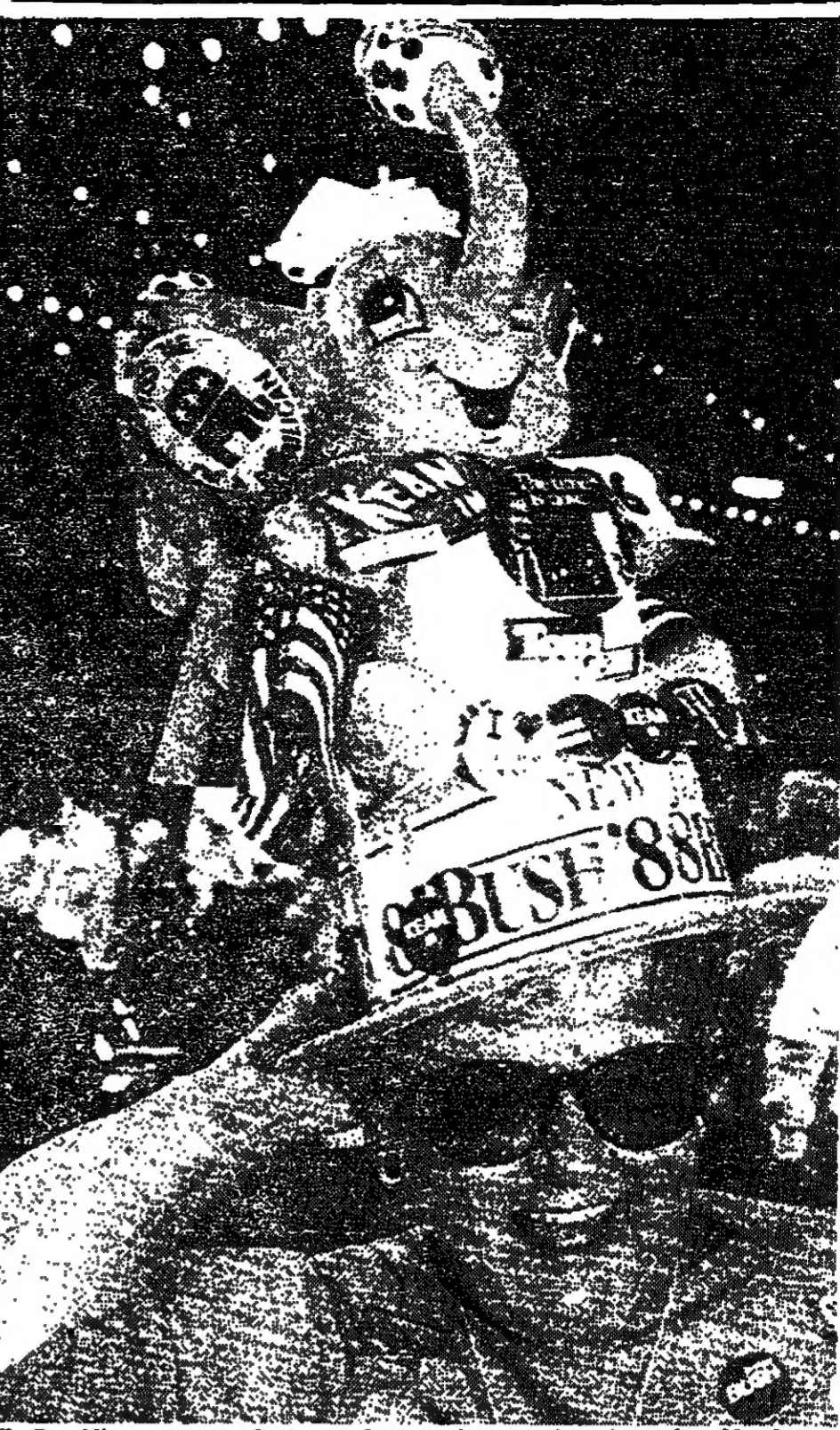
Industrial production for the second quarter as a whole was 1.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter and 4.5 per cent up in the same three months last year. Quarterly output was the highest for any normal three month period.

Sterling later recovered but shares continued to fall and the City fears that more signs of an overheating economy may force the Government to raise interest rates again.

Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew, an influential voice in the City said the news was bad for the economy. "Demand is as strong as ever and production may be faltering. There is a balance of payments crisis down the road and it may be reached the next corner."

Mr Gwyn Hatch, of stockbrokers James Capel, said the figures looked pretty horrible at first sight but should be looked at on a longer perspective.

Elephantine send-off for the President



The Republican mascot resplendent on the head of a convention delegate from New Jersey.

GOP's farewell to the GOM

From Michael Binyon
New Orleans

The Grand Old Party yesterday paid a rousing tribute to its Grand Old Man.

In an emotional farewell to the President, who has dominated the Republican Party and American political life for the past eight years, the Republican National Convention devoted its opening day to honouring the Reagan revolution.

Mr Jack Kemp, a leading Conservative and contender for the vice-presidential nomination, spoke of the transformation the Reagan years had wrought in the country.

Mrs Elizabeth Dole, the former transport secretary and another possible running mate to the Vice President, George Bush, introduced a slick 19 minute film, narrated by President Reagan himself, which highlighted the successes of the past eight years and produced an outpouring of pride and emotion among the 2,277 delegates.

As the film ended, the convention organizers orchestrating the show for prime time television had planned to heighten the impact by having Mr Reagan arrive on the podium in darkness as the film ended. As the lights went up a thousand volunteers were to run up and down the aisles of the vast superdome with noise makers and signs saying "Continue the Reagan revolution" and "Reagan for VP".

The sentiment acknowledged that Mr Reagan has

Continued on page 18 col 2

Anti-racketeering campaign

Thatcher plan to hit IRA funds

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday signalled her determination to crack down on the Provisional IRA's funds and to curb paramilitary racketeering endemic in parts of Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher sought to counter strong Unionist criticism of the Government's security policy by outlining a series of measures aimed at hitting the finances of both "loyalist" and republican terrorists in the province and cutting funding to other terrorists and their supporters.

The Government also announced that it will decide by the end of this week whether to order all servicemen's cars in Germany to switch to British number plates, after high level meetings in White-

hall and at the joint Army and RAF headquarters at Rheindahlen in West Germany yesterday.

Mr Archie Hamilton, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, emphasized to senior officials at the Ministry of Defence that he wanted to

announce a decision as soon as possible because of concern over the shooting of Warrant Officer Richard Heakin in Ostend last Friday.

The move over new laws aimed at halting the flow of financial support for terrorist campaigns will involve banks, financial institutions and accountants suspected of handling funds used by gunmen to carry out their terrorist campaigns.

The measures will be similar to those introduced two years ago which enabled the authorities to seize the money

made by drug traffickers. Ministers believe they have had some effect in the fight against drug smuggling and that they could be one of a number of effective measures that could be introduced in Northern Ireland, particularly against the Provisional IRA.

A special force is to be set up in the province aimed at improving and co-ordinating the fight against paramilitary racketeering and gangsterism which the Government fears is in danger of spreading from the loyalist and republican

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WIN £158,000

Portfolio
PLUS NEW
Accumulator

With no winners of yesterday's £4,000 daily prize, the Portfolio Accumulator rises to £158,000.
Prices: page 23

INSIDE

Carnival curfew imposed

In an attempt to prevent the violence that has marred the Notting Hill carnival in previous years, police will impose a "curfew". It was announced yesterday. But youths in the area have warned that Scotland Yard's plan to end the two-day carnival at 8.30 pm on Bank Holiday Monday would only increase the likelihood of violence in the streets. Groups which underwrite the event said they wanted the carnival to be banned in future if there were not changes in the way it was organized. Page 3

Deals inquiry

The Stock Exchange has widened its insider dealing inquiries to cover all dealings in Pleasurama shares ahead of the bid from Mecca. Page 19

Cautious Coe

Sebastian Coe is not fit enough to run in Zurich tomorrow night but plans a fast 800 metres at Haringey on Saturday. Page 36

Gooch again

Graham Gooch has kept the captaincy and will lead England against Sri Lanka at Lord's next week. Page 36

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Flight chaos fear as Spanish controllers threaten strike

By Andrew Moger in London and Harry Debelius in Madrid

British holidaymakers flying into Spanish airspace later this month will learn today whether they face the worst delays this summer as a result of strike action by air-traffic controllers.

A series of one-day walk-outs at the main Barcelona flight centre are targeted for the August bank holiday weekend and serious delays are virtually certain. The Catalan Air Controllers' Labour Union (Asocac) said it would stop work on Saturday, August 27, Tuesday, August 30 and Saturday, September 3.

Worst hit will be destinations on the Balearic islands and the Costa Brava, with an estimated 300,000 holidaymakers in Majorca likely to be affected.

However, worse could be in store if other Spanish controllers launch sympathy strikes. By yesterday, Madrid had also promised walk-outs.

Action by controllers, particularly on the peak end-of-August weekend, would heat even last August's scenes of departure lounge misery.

Unless the Spanish government manages to settle the dispute, once again over bonus payments, the action will continue into next month.

At Gatwick, where most Spanish-bound charter flights

Flightcheck..... 2

take off, a senior official said: "I don't know whether this is the Spanish air traffic controllers' intention but this period represents the last chance for people with children to get away and come back in time for the return to school. It could turn out to be a particularly anxious time."

The Barcelona staff chose the summer bank holiday last year for a go-slow protest, but called it off at the last minute.

By then, chaos from the previous weekend's action had led Gatwick to take unprecedented measures to comfort up to 10,000 passengers.

An airport spokesman said: "We are obviously monitoring the situation. But we do have a cut off by which time we have to get things into place. That is about 48 hours beforehand so we have some time yet." Four operators promised that passengers would be bussed to resorts from alternative airports.

A spokesman for the Spanish air traffic controllers' union said last night that the latest offer from the administration "does not contain any solutions to the demands we presented".

However, Señor Manuel Mederos, director general of civil aviation in Spain, said in Palma de Mallorca yesterday that he would not give in to the controllers' demands. He said they had rejected an offer of a 10 per cent rise.

Labour in turmoil on nuclear power

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Labour's policy on nuclear power was thrown into disarray yesterday as Mr John Smith, the Shadow Chancellor, repudiated its commitment to a lengthy phased closure of the industry.

Asked if his party would phase out existing nuclear plants and not commission any new ones, Mr Smith replied: "No. I don't think we would necessarily do that because I think the element of nuclear power is important in the British electricity supply situation."

"We'd have to have an element of nuclear capacity because it is there, it is being produced, it is part of the electricity system, and we need a balance of resources."

The Shadow Chancellor's comments on BBC radio were at variance with Labour's general election stance. The manifesto said that Labour would initiate a big energy conservation pro-

gramme and ensure that Britain developed the full potential of fossil fuels, "while gradually diminishing" dependence on nuclear energy.

Mr Smith's apparent U-turn was seized on by the Government and Conservative MPs while Mr John Prescott, the

Shadow energy spokesman, rushed out a statement maintaining that Mr Smith's remarks were not "inconsistent" with party policy.

Mr Peter Morrison, the Minister of State for Energy, said: "I am pleased to hear John Smith reinforcing the Government's position on the need to keep diversity of supply in the generation of electricity. Like coal, oil and gas, nuclear has a key role to play and it's heartening that a senior member of the Opposition has at last recognized that fact."

SLD silence..... 2

Whither Ferrari without Ferrari at the wheel?

From Roger Boyes
Rome

The death of Enzo Ferrari, the Grand Old Man of the motor industry, puts a large question-mark over the future of his stable of red racing cars on the Grand Prix circuit. Important decisions about the racing team have been put on ice out of respect for the 90-year-old pioneer who died on Sunday, having been on dialysis for several weeks.

The company, 50 per cent controlled by Fiat, is run by Enzo's illegitimate son, Piero, who now bears the Ferrari family name. The relationship between the independent racing engineer Enzo Ferrari and his commercial protector - first Alfa Romeo, now Fiat - has always been

delicate, though he had complete independence in racing matters.

But at a board meeting in June two new directors were installed by Fiat: Dr Piergiorgio Cappelli and Dr P G Castelli. To many racing commentators this signalled future changes. While Enzo Ferrari was

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alive, controversial decisions centred mainly on the role of the British technical director Mr John Barnard, and the recruitment of Nigel Mansell on the driving team.

However, much more fundamental issues are at stake. The question is

whether to suspend temporarily racing activities while new technical innovations are introduced and tested, or whether to preserve racing continuity and produce somewhat patchy results. Certainly the late Signor Ferrari was in favour of maintaining the racing stable which he had founded in 1929.

Signor Ferrari has dominated the racing scene for decades. Scarlet Ferraris have won a record 93 Grand Prix and had a string of successes in the famous Le Mans 24 hour sports car race. Despite viewing building road cars as little more than a means to finance motor racing, his only true love, Ferrari's cars are judged by many as the archetypal sports cars.

Enzo Ferrari was the son of a

metalworker in the Po Valley who desperately wanted him to be an engineer. Instead Enzo had three ambitions: to sing opera at La Scala (abandoned after he discovered he had a tin ear), to be a journalist (but his spelling was poor) and to race cars. He settled for cars and grew up with the industry.

The First World War was not encouraging - his job was to shoe mules for the mountain artillery - but he found a niche soon afterwards converting military vehicles into Italy's first proper passenger cars. First mechanic, then test driver and eventually, like his hero Vincenzo Lancia, the racing driver, at a time when the motor industry was akin to today's

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Teachers deride Baker's £214 m

The Government announced yesterday that it is to provide an extra £214 million next year for in-service teacher training. £60 million of which will cater for the main changes set out in the Education Reform Act - and teaching unions immediately said it was inadequate.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said there would be £27.5 million for training to teach the national curriculum, £20 million for courses in running pupil-assessment tests and £10 million in management training. Other amounts would go to teacher training in new technology, £5 million; religious education, £1.1 million; teaching under-fives, £1.5 million and special education, £6 million.

Mr Fred Smith, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, said: "Any increase in money for in-service training is a move in the right direction, but I doubt whether the amounts earmarked for this, by Mr Baker, will be even remotely adequate for the purposes he has in mind".

Union talks break up

Talks between Britain's two biggest trade unions aimed at resolving the dispute over the single union deal at Coca-Cola's £60 million bottling plant at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, broke up last night with a commitment to meet again on Thursday. Mr Eddie Haigh, assistant general secretary of the Transport & General Workers' Union, said: "The engineering union has signed a deal with the company which is contrary to trade union principles, which state that you do not organize where another union has a major interest. We are that major union."

Assault on racism

The Home Office has issued a circular to help to stamp out racial discrimination in the probation service. It has been sent to area probation services with a policy statement which says that "racial bias must be identified and eliminated". The circular coincides with publication of a statistical bulletin on the ethnic origins of probation service staff which shows that 81.5 per cent, or 12,900 probation service staff, are white.

100,000 free holidays

Thomson Holidays announced the availability yesterday of 100,000 free children's holidays next summer, showing that the price was among tour operators is far from over. The company's new Family Choice brochure offers 100,000 free children's holidays in May, June and October next year, and prices for a week's self-catering accommodation for adults ranging from £58.

Boyle son is jailed

The son of Jimmy Boyle, the convicted killer who wrote about his experiences in Scottish prisons, was yesterday jailed for three years for raiding a fish and chip shop and threatening staff with a crowbar. James Boyle, aged 22, lived in the shadow of his father's past, the High Court in Glasgow, was told. He was a heroin addict and heavily in debt because of drug abuse when he burst into the shop in the Gorbals area of Glasgow, forced the staff on to the floor, and beat the manager. Boyle, of Outlands, Glasgow, admitted robbery and assault.

Police clampdown

Thirty-four men arrested by police clamping down on Saturday night disorder in Hull city centre were fined between £50 and £75 with £10 costs yesterday at a special magistrates' court for dropping litter or using threatening or abusive language. Supt Geoff Ogden said after the hearings: "We hope that by concentrating on the basic offences the level of public disorder will be reduced."

SLD averts nuclear rift

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

The prospect of an electorally damaging split over defence policy within the Social and Liberal Democrats has been avoided by the absence of the issue from the agenda of the party's first conference.

Senior figures believe Mr Paddy Ashdown, the new leader, can concentrate on stamping his own authority on the party and improving its credibility and image.

Party officials yesterday explained the lack of resolutions on defence by saying a policy document was to be prepared within 12 months. The

nuclear issue which split the Liberal Party and undermined the credibility of the Alliance at the last general election will be a crucial test of Mr Ashdown's leadership.

He is anxious that the first annual conference of the SLD next month should concentrate on looking out to the electorate rather than inward at its internal affairs.

However, a debate on the name of the party will provoke much passion among Blackpool delegates, with a motion urging that the title "The Democrats" be used.

Few delays at most airports

By Emma Wilkins

It was a relatively trouble-free day for most of the country's airports yesterday. However, flights could be disrupted next weekend if Spanish Air Traffic controllers take industrial action as threatened.

Manchester airport said it was preparing blankets, food and entertainment for passengers who may face long delays over the bank holiday weekend.

Bristol: an Inter European Airlines flight from Malaga was delayed for 11 hours and 25 minutes due to technical problems with the plane. A Britannia Airways flight from Alicante, due at 4.45am, was not expected until 9.10am. A Britannia flight from Naples, due at 12.45pm, was not expected until 4.45pm.

The late arrivals affected departures. Britannia's flight to Naples, due to leave at 6.10am, did not take off until 10.09am, and a flight to Geneva, scheduled to depart at 2.30pm, was not expected to leave until 5.30pm. An Air Europe flight to Palma was delayed about two hours.

Birmingham: A JAT flight to Ljubljana was due to leave at 11.40am, but did not go until 2.10pm. A Yugoslavian Airlines flight to Split was delayed four hours. A Pan Am flight to Mahon was delayed for three hours.

Manchester: An Air 2000 arrival from Malaga was three hours late. A Dan Air departure to Almeria was due to leave at 6.05am but did not take off until 9.19am.

Other there were no delays at Gatwick, Heathrow, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool or Cardiff.

FLIGHTCHECK

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FLIGHTCHECK

Prison sentencing changes urged

Mandatory life term 'should go'

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs
Correspondent

Strong support is mounting among judges and lawyers in the House of Lords for the abolition of the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for murder.

A number of peers, including two former Lord Chancellors - Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone and Lord Elwyn-Jones - and Lord Windlesham, chairman of the Parole Board, are concerned that public confidence in the life sentence as the most severe penalty has been eroded.

A select committee under the chairmanship of Lord Nathan, a solicitor, and including a law lord, Lord Ackner, has been appointed to look at the issue. It will have its first sitting in October.

The peers believe there should be a maximum penalty of life for all types of murder, rather than a mandatory one, to allow judges to use their discretion and match the sentence to the severity of the crime.

This would mean shorter sentences where the murder is one that does not

justify life, such as a mercy killing or some domestic killings. Serious cases such as child killing, terrorist murders, or killing policemen or prison officers could still receive life sentence.

Two weeks ago a man aged 54 accused of the "mercy killing" of his wife was sentenced to life at Manchester Crown Court. The woman was confined to a wheelchair with wasting disease and repeatedly begged to be put out of her misery. If the penalty for murder had, as for manslaughter, been maximum rather than mandatory the man might have escaped with a non-custodial sentence.

Lord Windlesham said the present procedure for mandatory life sentences had become a "legal and administrative morass".

He said: "I believe the life sentence, which is the most severe penalty available to the courts, should be reserved for the gravest of all offences."

"It should not be reserved for certain domestic killings or mercy killings, where there are strong mitigating circumstances but where at present the courts have no alternative

but to pronounce a mandatory life sentence."

As a result, the system tried to reduce a murder charge to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility, or there were pressure to release prisoners early, Lord Windlesham added.

That tended to undermine the life sentence, which on average was just over 10 years. "But there are prisoners convicted of a domestic killing who are released sooner than this, and as a result public opinion takes the view that life imprisonment does not mean life." At the same time, prisoners convicted of serious murders "could have a very lengthy period of custody indeed".

A second reason for reform was the so-called "tariff", where judges had to express their private view to the Home Secretary at the end of the trial on the length of time any life sentence prisoner should serve.

"The judges are in effect setting a determinate sentence within an indeterminate one and the judicial and executive functions have become hopelessly intermingled."

However, unless this was by a

judicial recommendation in open court, the tariff was not disclosed to the convicted person, he said.

It should be the Home Secretary who decided when a prisoner should be released. Although he kept final responsibility, his discretion was fettered by consulting the Lord Chief Justice and trial judge. Lord Windlesham added: "If the Government is concerned to maintain confidence in the criminal justice system, then it is of paramount importance to have confidence in life sentences."

Lord Hailsham, in a recent debate in the Lords, said the life sentence at present was a misnomer. Judges should pass a determinate sentence in open court rather than make a private recommendation to the Home Secretary.

Ten years ago, the Advisory Council on the Penal System urged change in the mandatory penalty of life imprisonment and several penal reform bodies are in favour of re-examining the issue.

The number of life sentence prisoners grew from 140 in 1957 to 2,280 - 1,775 convicted of murder - on November 30 1986.

£40m lost in dispute say NUS

By John Spicer
Employment Affairs
Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Seamen resumed control of their own affairs for the first time in 14 weeks yesterday, £1 million poorer, but saying the dispute at Dover with P&O has cost the company anything up to £40 million.

At noon, officials acting for Spicer and Oppenheim, the sequestrators, handed back keys to the offices of 20 union branches round the country.

Mr Sam McCloskie, the NUS general secretary claimed the union had come out of the dispute stronger than ever. "We showed we were willing to stand up and fight for our members no matter the cost", he said.

City analysts dispute the union's claim that P&O has lost up to £40 million but estimates are that the company could be about £25 million worse off this year.

Last night Mr Peter Thomas, P&O's director of corporate affairs, said the company would be reporting its half-year results in the middle of next month and would not be commenting before then on what the dispute cost.

● A two-year productivity deal designed to win the contract to build the Ultimate Dream, a 160,000-ton liner, has been signed by the Belfast shipbuilders, Harland and Wolff, with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

● Britain's biggest state-owned shipyard complex, North East Shipbuilders, in Tyne and Wear, Sunderland, could face permanent closure, a Labour MP said yesterday. Mr Bob Clay said if the yards are closed, EEC rules about subsidies would prevent a subsequent private reopening.

Queen meets disaster survivors



The Queen talking to a group of Piper Alpha survivors and rescuers at Aberdeen yesterday, before leaving for Balmoral.

By Kerry Gill

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh met survivors of the Piper Alpha oil platform explosion yesterday and spoke to some of those involved in the rescue operation.

Among the group the Queen met on Aberdeen's quayside was Mr Stanley McLeod, a diving superintendent with Stena Offshore, who, with 18 companions, managed to escape the inferno.

She also met Admiral John Scott Reid, of the United States Navy, who was in charge of surface rescue vessels after the explosion.

Further down the quayside, lined with about 200 well-wishers, the Queen spoke to leaders of the emergency services, including Mr Alasdair Matheson, who

went to the Tharos support vessel to aid survivors; Dr Colin Rayer, a plastic surgeon; and Dr Graham Page, who helped receive many of the victims at hospital in Aberdeen.

Earlier, two men narrowly escaped serious injury in an incident involving the Britannia while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh lay sleeping on board.

The incident occurred two miles off Aberdeen at 3.45am, when an Aberdeen Harbour pilot cutter was trying to manoeuvre next to the royal yacht before it was guided into dock.

Because of the windy weather, the Britannia crew lowered a lifeboat to provide a form of bridge to help a pilot board the yacht from the cutter.

However, the rough sea caused the two small vessels to shift as the pilot, Mr William Clark, was attempting to board the lifeboat.

Mr Clark, aged 58, the most senior pilot at Aberdeen, and Mr Stanley Watt, aged 57, a deckhand from the cutter, both slipped and were crushed between the cutter and lifeboats.

They were taken to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary with serious bruising. Mr Clark was examined and later released. Mr Watt is still under observation.

After yesterday's meeting with Piper Alpha survivors, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left for Balmoral, 40 miles away, to see their new grand-daughter and her parents, the Duke and Duchess of York.

Edinburgh Festival Opening nights are a sell-out

By Andrew Billen

Edinburgh is heading for a record-breaking festival with bookings set to confound the tourist slump which has hit the West End in London.

With the first night and Sunday's opening concerts in the international festival both sold out, fringe productions reported yesterday that sales were well up on last year.

By Saturday night, the fringe office, which acts as a central booking service for more than 400 companies, had taken £178,715 compared with £143,200 last year.

Miss Mhairi Mackenzie-Robinson, the fringe administrator, said postal and telephone bookings were both up. An extra telephone line had been installed to cope with the demand.

"We see no sign of the downturn in foreign tourists

that had been predicted because of the weak dollar", she said.

By yesterday morning, a queue of more than 100 ticket-buyers stretched from the fringe's new offices in the Royal Mile. All 6,000 of the daily diaries for Monday had been taken.

At the Assembly Rooms, one of the big venues, entertainers such as Jeremy Hardy were selling out, indicating that Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts was heading for his eighth successful year as artistic director.

With Edinburgh enjoying one of the bright, clear and windy days perfect for festival hopping, and traditional disputes over funding already fading as the festival got under way, the only clashes to be reported were the eternal artis-

tic differences that surface between performers and administrators.

Mr Nigel Swain, actor and author of *The Brick* at the Questions Theatre, took issue with a publicist's description of the play as a "savagely authentic story of street warfare by a Belfast intelligence officer" likely to attract the attention of the Official Secrets Act.

Not only had the Army passed the play as fit for performance but Mr Swain, who never actually served in Belfast, professed himself to be a supporter of British policy in the province.

He said that he still served as a part-time member of the Territorial Army. "With the IRA looking for soft targets, I could have done without that sort of publicity", he said.

Opel suspends former rally driving champion

By Michael Horsnell

A former top rally driver has been suspended as head of General Motors' motorsport programme in Europe.

Mr Tony Fall, aged 48, of Bradford, West Yorkshire, has been questioned by police at Russelsheim, West Germany. It is understood to be in connection with business transactions involving Opel, GM's German subsidiary.

Mr H W Gaeb, spokesman for GM Europe, said yesterday: "Tony Fall has been provisionally relieved of his duties".

It is understood that the suspension of Mr Fall, who retired from rally driving to move into management with Opel at Russelsheim in 1977, comes after allegations by Opel staff that all transactions may not have been to the company's advantage.

The West German police

have also spoken to Herr Guenter Pfeiffer, whose company, Raito, is sub-contracted by GM Europe to run the engine service side of the Opel Lotus Challenge racing series, which Mr Fall introduced earlier this year.

Police have also removed papers from Mr Fall's office. Mr Fall, who is married with two children, was not available for comment yesterday.

He began rally driving in 1963 and two years later drove a BMC Team Mini Cooper in the Three Cities Rally. His tally of outright wins with BMC included the Polish, Danube, Scottish and Circuit of Ireland international rallies.

Mr Fall won the TAP rally in Portugal for Lancia, then the demanding Inca Rally in Peru for Ford. In 1971, he won the Welsh International Rally in a Datsun.

Hundreds plan legal action on water poisoning

By Mark Ellis

Hundreds of people who suffered the effects of water poisoning are preparing to sue the South West Water Authority after it admitted yesterday that lax management had allowed 20 tonnes of acid solution to be poured into their mains supplies.

Lawyers are expected to be instructed to fight for compensation for about a third of the people who were affected when 7,000 homes in Camelford, Cornwall, had their water contaminated by aluminium sulphate on July 6, at a concentration 100 times the permitted level.

Victims suffered skin rashes, diarrhoea, ulcers and sore throats. A local action group, led by Mr Douglas Cross, a former lecturer in water pollution, said many symptoms still persisted and it accused the water authority and local health authority of

seriously underestimating the damage to health.

Mr Keith Court, chairman of South West Water, accepted the critical findings of an inquiry headed by Dr John Lawrence, a board member of the authority and director of the ICI environmental laboratories at Brixham, Devon, which was published yesterday.

The tanker-load of acid solution was delivered to the unmanned Lowermoor water treatment plant on Bodmin Moor. A driver from a chemical firm opened the gates with a key left for him, poured the 8 per cent solution into a reservoir instead of a storage container, and put an unsigned delivery note under a locked door. South West Water took two days to diagnose the problem.

Dr Lawrence said: "The system for receiving supplies at Lowermoor was very lax. A routine plant failure

coincided with the incident and led to the cause being diagnosed wrongly, and to the correct diagnosis being delayed."

He said he found the incident unacceptable, but there was nothing he found to suggest a cover-up.

The water authority told consumers the discoloured and unpleasant-tasting water was harmless and for two weeks did not publicly admit what had happened. Dr Lawrence said the symptoms were very unpleasant but "were fortunately relatively mild and the medical advice is that long-term health effects are unlikely".

The acidity of the water is believed to have stripped copper from pipes and it is reported that when victims were washed their hair it turned green. The action group disputes that long-term effects can be ruled out as toxic poisoning can damage the kidneys.

Mr Gerry Neale, the Conservative

MP for Cornwall North, last night called for the resignation of Mr Court. He said: "If he does not resign, he should be sacked. He was in possession of details about this incident if not on the Friday after it happened, then on the following Tuesday, and he should have informed the health authority and the environmental health people, formally, so they could have taken the necessary action."

Mr Court said there was an immediate response by staff to the problem at the works and an early warning on local radio the next day alerted people that unpalatable and acidic water had contaminated supplies.

The water authority has already received hundreds of claims for compensation, some for thousands of pounds, from people who fell ill or hoteliers who claim to have lost business.

Prison officers fear IRA riot

By Ronald Faux

Prison officers at the Maze, the top security jail for terrorists near Belfast, were last night steeling themselves for a violent demonstration by the 300 IRA members among its inmates.

The prisoners have tabled a series of demands to the Maze authorities in the hope of provoking the use of the Immediate Reaction Force, the Northern Ireland equivalent of the Mufi squads used to restore order in mainland prisons.

The most likely method prisoners would use to provoke confrontation would be to refuse to co-operate with prison routine and to refuse to return to their cells.

The aim would be to generate pressure on the judiciary in Dublin not to allow the extradition of IRA suspects wanted in Northern Ireland for terrorist offences.

Their demands are for ending the system of moving high-risk prisoners between wings every three weeks and to the day-time system of locking up prisoners in their cells to allow prison officers to go for meals.

A government source said last night that the prisoners knew their demands were unnegotiable but hoped to gain political capital from a disturbance at the same time as Robert Russell, a Maze escapee about to be released from prison in Dublin, was expected to be extradited to the North where he had been serving a 20-year sentence for terrorism.

The High Court in Dublin will hear arguments against his extradition tomorrow. Russell, aged 30, of White-rock, Belfast, faces seven warrants alleging escape from lawful custody, hijacking and false imprisonment.

He is scheduled to be released from Portlaoise prison on August 27 and handed to the Royal Ulster Constabulary on the border at Carrickmacross unless the Dublin courts intervene.

In Dublin yesterday, the special criminal court charged a Belfast man with the unlawful possession of a Kalashnikov rifle and ammunition with intent to endanger life. Sean Caldwell, aged 25, unemployed of Manor Street, Belfast, was remanded in custody until October 4. He was arrested at Balbriggan, Co Dublin, on Saturday.

At another court in Dublin yesterday, a judge accepted the credentials of two sureties, one a member of Sinn Féin, in granting bail to Peter Anthony Rooney, aged 33, of Belfast, who is charged with membership of the IRA and giving a false name and address to police.

MARY QUANT'S NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS (8 MONTHS ON)

1. Learn Japanese.
I give up. When I'm out there the only thing I can successfully get my tongue around is the Makajiki sushi. Let's hope my latest designs go down as well.
2. Change my hairstyle.
Vidal threw a fit. (You know what hair-dressers are like.) He wouldn't hear of me changing, his most famous "creation".
3. Give up gardening in the dark.
It's no use, there's not enough hours in the day. I'm still stumbling around watering the dog, fertilising the toads and spraying the telegraph poles. Oh well, at least the toads might turn into princes.
4. Cut down on caffeine.
This was easy once I heard about Café Hog fresh ground coffee. I'm not surprised it's become fashionable when you taste how good it is. I'm all for going without caffeine but I'd never dream of going without a good cup of coffee.



NATURALLY DECAFFEINATED FOR A RICHER SMOOTHER FLAVOUR.

Fears of carnival violence grow as curfew is imposed

By David Sapsted, Edward German and Stewart Tendler

Police will impose a "curfew" on this year's Notting Hill Carnival in an attempt to prevent the violence, rioting and crime that has marred Europe's biggest street festival in previous years, it was disclosed yesterday.

Local MPs, residents and groups which underwrite the event said yesterday that they want future carnivals banned unless there are wholesale changes in the way it is organized.

However, black youths in the west London suburb issued a warning that Scotland Yard's plans to end the two days of celebration at 8.30 pm on Bank Holiday Monday would only increase the likelihood of street violence.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the event, expected to attract more than a million visitors, faces financial disaster this year after the decision of the London Boroughs Grants Committee to withdraw funding of more than £50,000.

The Notting Hill Carnival and Arts Committee (CAC), which has been criticized for financial mismanagement in a report prepared for the Commission for Racial Equality by Coopers and Lybrand, the accountants, said a statement on the festival's precarious financing would be made later this week.

Mr John Wheeler, the Conservative MP whose Westminster constituency fringes the event, joined local residents in calling for an end to the carnival.

The call came after an outbreak of looting and muggings by 250 youths at a reggae festival at nearby Wormwood Scrubs on Sunday, an event with which the carnival committee said it was not associated, even though

the festival was accommodated in a tent owned by it. "Nobody wants it. Local residents live in a very real fear when it is on and it imposes an enormous burden on the police and other emergency services", Mr Wheeler said. "I have every confidence in the police and I realize that calling off this year's event could produce more problems than letting it go ahead."

"The carnival committee has shown itself to be simply not competent enough to run something that has grown from a local street event into something attracting more than a million visitors. I received hundreds of letters and petitions from residents last year and was in discussion with both the police and Home Office. We will have to see what happens this year."

Mr Dudley Fishburn, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea, said he was in favour of the event continuing, but only if it was organized on a professional basis with the appointment of a full-time executive, and the carnival committee registered as a charity to ensure proper financial management.

At last year's event, a man aged 23 was stabbed to death, and 13 police officers were injured, including a woman police constable who was stabbed in the back. More than 800 crimes were reported and about 250 people arrested. Police made an on-the-ground decision to end the festivities at 9 pm, a move which triggered widespread clashes with bottle-throwing youths.

Mr David Curtis, co-ordinator of the local Tabernacle Community Centre, said: "Relations between the local community, the CAC and the police are at an all time low. There is a general unease

about what is going to happen."

Carnival workers on the All Saints Road, a focal point on the carnival route known as the "Front Line" and for years the scene of confrontation between the local black community and police, voiced similar fears.

Mr Errol Pascall, a co-ordinator of the children's carnival and a member of the local Mangrove Community Association, said: "The feeling is kind of tense right now. I am not saying it is the fault of the police. It just needs an argument to start some sort of trouble."

In the Filling Station Cafe, Mr Shala Isat, a member of the carnival committee and co-ordinator of the carnival anti-apartheid committee, said: "I don't think the masters can come and tell the slaves how to express their feelings at carnival. The youth are going to confront the police and there's going to be a lot of violence. It's a confrontation situation created by the police and the youth are not going to be able to escape it. They are disenchanted with the police and alienated by the carnival organizers."

A member of staff at Uprising, a Rastafarian goods store on the All Saints Road, said there would be resentment if the carnival was closed early. "People are really scared because 9,500 policemen are no joke and there are certain bands which aren't even going to participate this year because they are scared."

Financially, the carnival is facing severe problems. Although the organizers will receive a £98,700 grant from the Arts Council, the London Boroughs Grants Committee, which contributed £52,500

last year, has decided to withhold funds this year because "the committee was not satisfied with the financial management of the carnival".

Kensington and Chelsea council, which has agreed to contribute £55,150 this year, is holding back £17,730 pending a peaceful outcome to the event.

The Commission for Racial Equality has earmarked £20,000 to help with the cost of providing stewards. However, the organizers and the police have so far failed to reach agreement, with the former apparently being unable to provide the 500 stewards they said they would, and it now appears that the entire event may be marshalled solely by the police.

The Metropolitan Police said yesterday that no stewards had yet come forward; if the question were not resolved "there would be implications for public safety".

It confirmed that 9,922 officers would be on duty over the two days. Ten years ago, after two years of trouble at the carnival, there were also more than 9,000 officers on duty but the highest number was 13,000 in 1981. The worst street violence occurred in 1976.

The police said they had never talked about the possibility of halting the carnival and underlined the chaos that would be caused if such a step were taken because many people might well still turn up. Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is the only person who could call off this year's event on the ground of likely public disorder. The Home Office said last night that no formal request for cancellation had been received.

Smiles from the East



Li Zhenling, aged 28, making up for her part as the Goldfish Fairy in "Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea", part of Peking Opera's production from Dalian at the Festival Hall, London, which opened last night and runs until August 28 (Photograph: Chris Harris).

I'd do it all again, says stabbed bank hero

By Craig Seton

Mr Gerald Hall, the window cleaner critically injured when he helped foil a bank raid in which a Securicor guard was stabbed to death, said yesterday: "I would probably do the same thing again."

Mr Hall, aged 32, of Halesowen, West Midlands, was giving his first interview since he was knifed in the stomach outside Barclays Bank in High Street, Birmingham, last Wednesday, when John Worwood, aged 44, the Securicor guard, was murdered.

"I saw the security guard going into the bank, followed by two West Indians", he said. "I could see there was a hold-up going on. I realized one of them had a knife."

"I grabbed the man who seemed to be doing most of the damage to the security guard and threw him on to an escalator."

"He turned, losing his balance, and started to knife me sideways. Perhaps if he had not lost his balance he would have knifed me full on, so I am lucky for that."

Mr Hall is recovering from an emergency operation for liver, lung and diaphragm injuries at Birmingham Accident Hospital, the second time he has required treatment after going to the rescue of another man.

Ten years ago he required stitches to an eye wound after helping a friend who was beaten up by thugs.

"It is not something you stand around and think about. You just do it. I could never stand by and see somebody in trouble", he said. "I am not that sort of person. My conscience would get to me if I did not do something." Mr Hall and Mr Worwood, who worked for Securicor for 15 years, were both stabbed.

Mr Worwood, of Tipton, West Midlands, refused to let go of a cash box containing £5,000 in spite of his fatal injuries. He managed to stagger to his vehicle and place it in a security hatch before collapsing in a pool of blood.

The two attackers, aged between 20 and 23, ran off empty handed.

An inquest into Mr Worwood's death will open today.

Kitchens shut

The emergency closure of cockroach-infested kitchens at Charing Cross Hospital, London, was extended by magistrates yesterday to September 26. Riverside Health Authority said there had been no food poisoning cases.

Transport police to fight 'steaming'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

British Transport Police commanders are mounting a special operation on the London Underground during the Notting Hill carnival to prevent gangs "steaming" through trains, robbing passengers.

"Steaming" — gangs moving swiftly through crowds using force of numbers to intimidate and steal — was first seen in the United States but has grown in Britain with six incidents taking place on London trains this year. The most recent took place in west London on Sunday.

Under the operation for the carnival, units of transport police will travel on trains in the west London area and will be supported by other officers and Metropolitan Police reserves. Transport police reserves are being brought in from around the country to make up the 2,200

force for the operation. About 250 officers will work on the Underground system during the carnival weekend in a strategy developed in recent years.

Officers will man up to 12 stations in the immediate area of the carnival and almost 100 of those will travel back and forth on the trains.

A special communications system will link trains to stations and control points. There will also police at mainline stations on the Underground routes and mobile units above ground.

Police are divided over whether "steaming" is planned or opportunistic. Twelve gangs are said to have operated at the carnival. On the London transport system "steaming" has either involved gangs working on bus routes in south London or happened after music festi-

vals or concerts, such as the event on Sunday which started when gate-crashers went on the rampage.

The journey between White City and Shepherd's Bush, the next stop on the system's Central Line, takes less than five minutes but 200 youths ran through a mid-evening train, robbing as they went. The gang went from carriage to carriage taking valuables and threatening passengers with knives.

Three Italian tourists told police they were manhandled and searched for jewellery. When the train arrived at Shepherd's Bush the gang moved on to the platform and began stealing from waiting passengers.

Yesterday police said 14 robberies had been reported but they believe the total was much larger.

Taxi boycott at big hotels

By Emma Wilkins

Licensed taxi drivers in London are operating an unofficial boycott of big hotels in an effort to combat alleged bribery among hotel concierges and porters, it was disclosed yesterday.

It was alleged that mini-cab companies are offering up to 25 per cent of fares to porters and doormen, who are able to guarantee a constant supply of passengers, resulting in overcharging of passengers, particularly tourists.

Mr David Barnes, editor of Taxi, the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association magazine, said: "Hotel porters have an understanding with particular

mini-cab companies, who pay them for providing passengers. If a tourist asks for a taxi to Heathrow, Gatwick or for a trip around London or out to Windsor, you can be sure a mini-cab will turn up."

"If I'm waiting outside that hotel on the rank, and there is £20 worth of fare to pick up, I want my fair crack of the whip. Drivers won't go to the hotels where it happens."

Mr Harry Feigen, general secretary of the association, is holding talks with hotel managers in an attempt to ensure that staff, who can make up to £100 a night from covert payments, are disciplined.

"We are discussing the problem with hotel managers and head porters, but it has little effect. It is in the managers' self interest to turn a blind eye to what goes on, because when their staff can earn money from commissions, they can keep them on low wages. They agree to sack staff and then after a few months its back to the same thing again."

"We expect to be treated fairly, but at the moment a driver can sit outside an hotel for half an hour watching mini-cabs roll up, then if he gets a fare it's only for a few pounds to go round the corner."

Collector's 9,000-egg hoard

By Andrew Morgan

A Lancashire man yesterday faced possible fines of more than £4 million on charges of stealing thousands of birds eggs in the biggest prosecution of its kind yet to come to court.

The collection in more than 100 wooden cabinets filled most of the dock and the public seats at Burnley Magistrates' Court, Lancashire, where David Brierley, aged 49, denied six charges involving possession of eggs.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discovered the eggs in July last year after Customs and Excise investigated parcels being sent to an address in Burnley from the Netherlands.

The total find was about 9,000 eggs, but some were from abroad and others were of game birds which do not come under the scope of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

Rare eggs allegedly found at Mr Brierley's home at Springfield Road, Burnley, included those of the Dartford warbler, the merlin, the red-backed shrike and the black-tailed godwit.

Mr Brierley faces six charges involving the possession of 7,690 wild birds eggs, 722 of them the eggs of protected species. One of the charges involves possession of wooden display cabinets, 12 glass



Birds eggs being taken into Burnley Magistrates Court yesterday for the case against Mr David Brierley (right).



Burnley Magistrates Court yesterday for the case against Mr David Brierley (right).

blowpipes and 1,319 blank data cards for the purposes of committing offences.

Possible fines are £400 for each common bird's egg and £2,000 for rarer species, giving a theoretical total of £4.23 million. However, the largest fine so far imposed is £2,500, including costs.

Mr Mark Love, for the prosecution, describing the raid on the house, said Mr Brierley had grabbed a note-

book and run from the room. "A police officer's hand was trapped in the door as he tried to retrieve it. In effect, nothing was said to explain any of the eggs. Brierley's attitude was that he would provide information at a later stage", Mr Love said.

Most of the eggs were unmarked, which suggested they were not the collection of an average person's collection. The case continues today.

Police find weapon in killer hunt

By Michael Horsnell

Police hunting the killer of Tiffany Holmes, the girl aged nine beaten and stabbed near her home at Blandford, Dorset, believe they may have found the murder weapon.

A sharp metal object, recovered as 75 uniformed officers searched a wooded area, was under examination last night by scientists at the Home Office forensic laboratory at Chepstow, Gwent. The search for clues to the schoolgirl's killer, who struck last Thursday, was scaled down yesterday to 20 men.

The girl's pink bicycle which was found several hours before the discovery of her body, was being examined at the Metropolitan Police laboratory in London. The police, led by Det Supt Richard Thomas, are also awaiting results of tests on the girl's clothing.

Murder squad detectives continued to interview a man held since Friday after magistrates granted an order allowing them to keep him in custody without charge until 1.55pm today.

A potential witness described as "absolutely vital" has spoken to detectives.

Duke's complaint over BBC rejected

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Britain's biggest landowner with about 250,000 acres, was not pleased by what he took to be suggestions of tax avoidance and dishonesty in a BBC radio programme.

To use the Duke's own words, the offending programme in the *Who Owns Britain?* series contained "numerous derogatory slurs and innuendoes" hitting at wrong doing, all of which he could have refuted had he been given the chance.

The Duke, who was listed earlier this year as the fifth richest man in Britain, had consented to a lengthy interview with Mr Ray Gosling only to find himself "the innocent victim of a man who set out with the intention of denigrating landowners and

landowning, possibly for political motives".

Although the Duke had no complaint about the interview or the answers and questions as broadcast last January, he was furious at the "highly politically biased" narrative which was added several months after the interview was recorded in June last year.

He told the Broadcasting Complaints Commission it was done in such a way "as to give the listener the impression that the whole programme was made at one time and that incorrect assertions and innuendoes must be accurate because they were not refuted".

Among alleged slurs and innuendoes listed by the duke were suggestions that the accounts of the Buccleuch Estates were confidential and

that he, or the family trusts with which he was associated, engaged in tax avoidance and cheating by means of a charitable trust.

He also complained that references to EEC subsidies, public grants and tax benefits were dubbed in after the interview without giving him the opportunity to point out the resulting benefits of cheaper food and forestry resources.

The commission, in its adjudication today, disagrees that the programme contained numerous innuendoes hinting at tax avoidance, dishonesty or sharp practice.

It said: "The commission conclude that script and interview combine to produce a picture of the duke as a caring and responsible landowner — in the 'man-of-the-people'

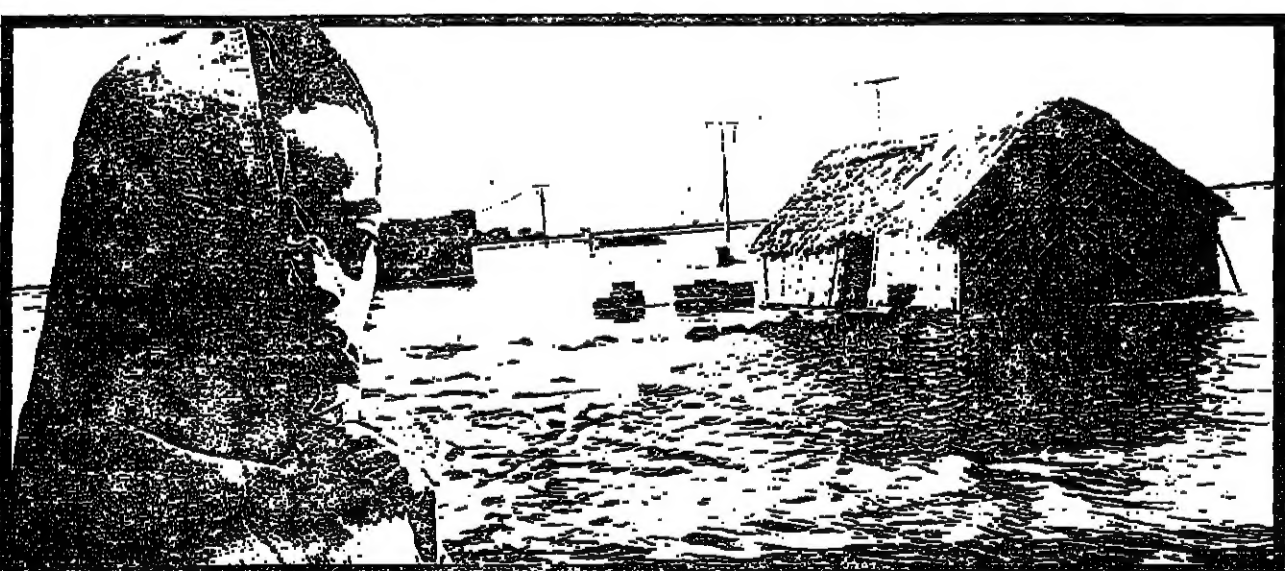
words of Ray Gosling, a 'hands-on gaffer'. The commission do not uphold the complaint."

The commission accepted the duke may have been irritated by the "idiosyncratic style" of the presenter, who on occasion used an ironical tone. However, it did not accept that it amounted to unfairness.

The BBC has apologized privately for one "minor" inaccuracy, which involved a reference to the confidential nature of the accounts of the Buccleuch Estates.

The duke said yesterday: "Never before had I encountered interviewers who go and doctor the whole interview afterwards in order to produce a completely different picture overall. This is what seemed to me to be such bad practice."

SUDAN NEEDS MORE WATER.



Clean water. For a country torn apart by war, famine and drought, torrential rain was the last thing it wanted.

Instead of providing relief, it has rendered hundreds of thousands homeless and destitute.

And, because sanitation and power supplies have been affected, millions already weakened by inadequate diets are now susceptible to water-borne

disease like dysentery and typhoid.

Funds are urgently needed to provide drinking water and sanitation as well as shelter, food and medicine.

In the long-term, the money will continue to enable our workers to help resurrect the country's agriculture and health facilities.

Our relief is getting through but we desperately need more help. Please act now and send all the money you can.

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Rethink over funding for museum service to schools

By David Tyder, Education Editor

Proposals for the funding of education services run by museums in England and Wales are being reconsidered by the Government.

The Museums Association has said teaching facilities and some jobs would be lost unless changes were made to plans for making schools responsible for their own budgets.

The £900,000 a year education services are financed by the local education authorities although under the present proposals they would have to be paid for by the schools.

The association says services at risk include the loan of museum exhibits, teacher training sessions, assistance with school visits, special weekend events, holiday activities and facilities for the disabled.

Mr Graeme Farnell, director of the association, said: "It is particularly unfortunate that these services should be

threatened so soon after the curriculum changes introduced for the GCSE which call for more, not less links between schools and museums."

The Department of Education and Science said: "Ministers are now considering the best way of dealing with the school museum service, although it would have been possible under the original guidelines for individual authorities to apply to continue paying."

Miss Evelyn Silber, assistant director of Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, which has a staff of eight running the education service in its seven museums and galleries, said: "The guidelines were very unclear as to whether or not the local education authorities could still pay. If it is up to individual schools, how many will be in a position to come?

"As a service for schools we should be receiving more funding, not less."

Mr John Bradshaw, curator of Hull museum, said: "If funding is left to the schools we may well have to consider the future of the education service. We receive about £25,000 a year to fund our educational service and if it was left to the individual schools I do not think we would receive this amount."

"We would certainly not know how much we were going to receive and it would make planning impossible."

The Museums Association has gone into partnership with a firm of management consultants to provide an executive recruitment service for museums (Simon Tait writes).

Behind the service is Mr Peter Melrose, who was head of personnel at the Science Museum, Kensington, west London, before joining Pann-

ell Kerr Forster Associates earlier this year.

He said: "There is a trend towards marketing and business in museums which is deeply resented by traditional curators. The two elements are both important and need to be brought together without people being dumped out of windows. So far not too many have been able to come up with a way of doing it."

The aim, he said, was not necessarily to bring people in from outside museums to run them but to match those already in the profession with the right job.

Museums were one of the country's biggest growth industries, with visits expected to exceed 80 million this year, yet they were still underfunded.

The association is assembling a panel of experts to advise local authorities seeking museum executives.

St Martin's minder warms to his task



Mr Ian Burns, left, with Mr Roger Parr, who leaves the church this month for a nursing career (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

By David Nicholson-Lord

The St John's Festival Choir from York Mills, Toronto, jingled their way through the gender foothills of classical music at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday with not a squeak of dissent from the aisles. This was in no small measure due to Ian, the hunk from Hutton.

Mr Ian Burns, who has studied judo, guarded the Red Army, stands a shade under 6ft 3ins and weighs about 15 stone, is the church's "minder", hired a fortnight ago to quell an upsurge of violence against staff - including one verger who was assaulted four times in a week.

Dressed casually in flannels and a sweater, the Merseyside guard, aged 22, gazed over Trafalgar Square yesterday, surveyed St Martin's elegant eighteenth-century portico and steps, now cleansed of dossiers and addicts, and proclaimed himself satisfied with his work.

"There's been a lot of verbal abuse but nothing physical", he said. "Most of them are as good as gold. They all know me now and they know that if they mess around with me... well, they don't."

"Anyone can go into the church no matter how dirty and smelly they are, so long as they don't cause a disturbance. But some of them have got no respect." St Martin's hired the minder, for a

two-month experiment, after vergers were semi-throttled, beaten, hit with a kettle and threatened with a knife and a pickaxe.

Mr Roger Parr, aged 27, the head verger, has been so exhausted by the task of coping with security that he is quitting the job to start a new career as a nurse.

Yesterday he blamed the violence on the closure of hostels for the single homeless in central London and the release of mentally ill patients from hospital without proper community support. This has placed a heavy burden on St Martin's, which has for decades been an important social work centre operating an "open doors" policy.

Donations fail to meet cathedral bills

By Emma Wilkins

England's cathedrals may change their system of raising money through voluntary donations boxes.

Westminster Abbey, which attracted a record 3,500,000 visitors last year, will be increasing its suggested voluntary contribution from 60p to £1 soon, because the boxes do not bring in enough money to meet church costs.

Emma St John-Smith, the abbey's spokeswoman, said visitors gave an average of only 10p a head, while the cost of maintaining the abbey was £1,750,000 a year.

"We know that putting up the suggested donation will

Police believe a professional gang of thieves supplying an overseas collector may be behind the second theft of church treasures within two months in the west of England.

West Mercia police said two "priceless" 11th-century stone carvings were stolen from St Mary's Church in Wick, near Pershore, Hereford and

Worcester, between August 4 and 10.

The theft occurred only eight miles from the Church of St Mary Magdalen at Croomer D'Abbot, where an 18th-century font worth £140,000, a 17th-century Oxford carved oak chair valued at £50,000 and two marble statues worth £20,000 each were stolen.

the Very Rev Eric Evans, said: "We do not want to make a compulsory charge if we can help it, but when a million people give nothing, it makes life very difficult."

"It costs £2 million to maintain the cathedral, so we have to hope people will make

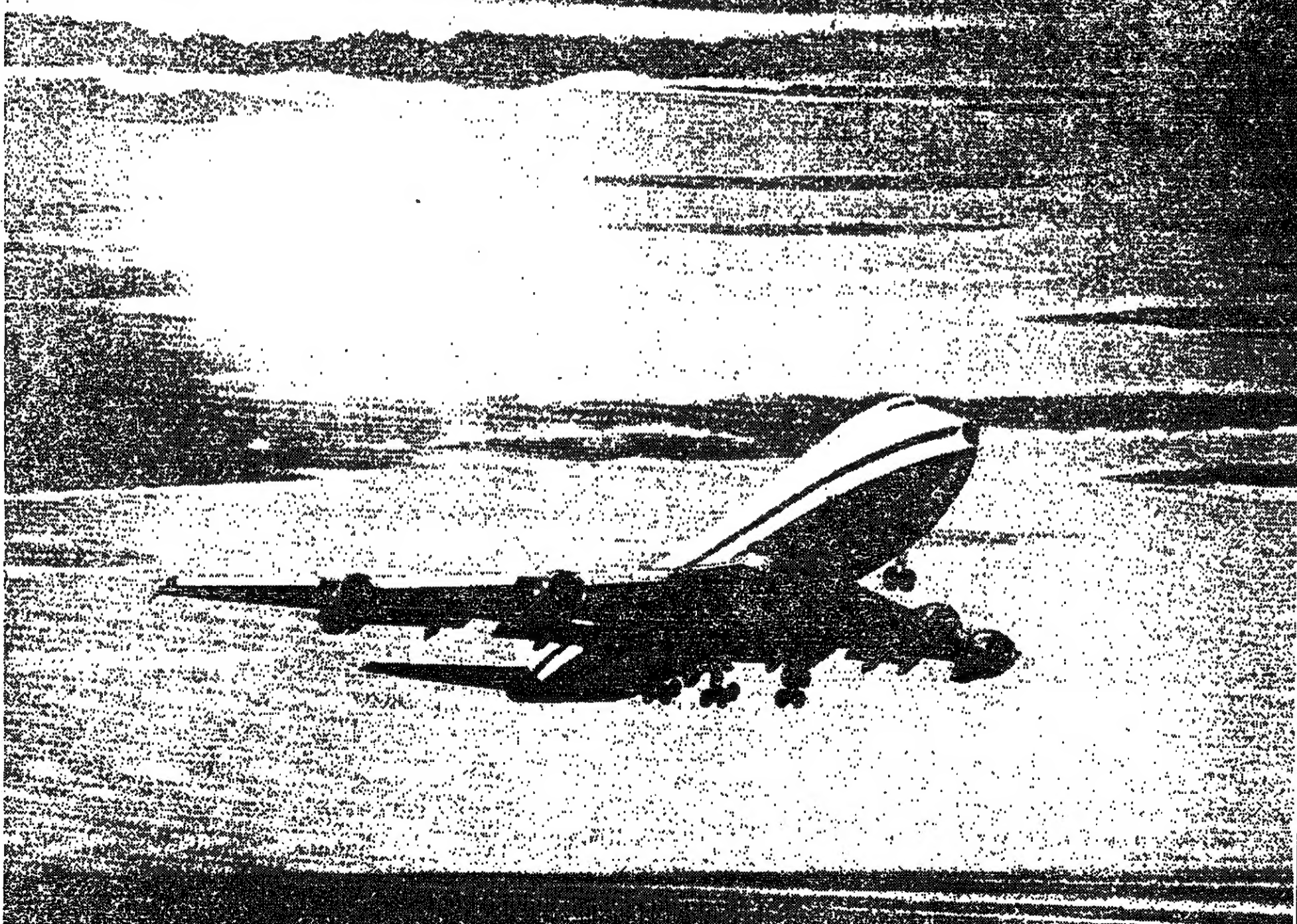
a contribution to the voluntary donations box."

Ely Cathedral is the only one in England that levies a compulsory entrance fee. The charge of £1.60 was introduced in March 1986, and has been a "total success". Mr Aidan Fairlie, the cathedral's marketing manager, said:

"Without the charge we would have had to close our doors for everything except services. Voluntary donations raised only 27p a head, and it costs 29p a head to keep the doors open. Effectively, we were giving each visitor 2p."

Officials at Canterbury Cathedral suggest that visitors donate £1 each - however, many tourists give nothing.

FLY HIGH AND LOOK FORWARD TO A BONUS.



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£10000	8.00% NET P.A.	= 8.25% NET P.A. INCLUDING ANNUAL BONUS
£25000	8.45% NET P.A.	= 8.70% NET P.A. INCLUDING ANNUAL BONUS

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Fight against Aids

Virus setback in search for vaccine

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A further setback in the search for a vaccine against the Aids virus has come with the latest results of studies into how a few infected cells destroy the body's entire defence system.

The research shows how the virus tricks the body into launching an attack against the healthy cells of the immune system that should fight off infections.

The finding comes from a study of a family of vital protective cells intended to fight off disease, called T-cells. They respond to two different versions of a protein molecule, called gp160 and gp120, that form part of the outer coating of the Aids virus.

Scientists were hoping that those fragments of the coating of the virus could be used safely to devise a vaccine.

The research by a group working with Dr Robert Siliciano, at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, Massachusetts, traced the reaction in the laboratory of T-cells taken from the blood serum of people who had never been exposed to the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus.

When an infection occurs,

an important stimulant of the defence system comes from what are known as helper T-cells. They are also a primary target of the Aids virus.

When a healthy cell and virus meet, the infection is recognized as harmful by molecules called CD3 receptors.

They serve as antennae by which T-cells search out infectious organisms. The researchers describe in the latest issue of the scientific journal *Cell* how everyone has a few T-cells with CD3 receptors capable of identifying the outer coat of the Aids virus.

However, the cells recognize only small parts of that coat, and those pieces vary widely, such as the gp160 and gp120 form of envelope protein. Thus no single bit of the Aids virus could serve as a vaccine for everyone.

When the T-cells recognize a piece of virus as harmful, they produce many copies of themselves that search for this single fragment of virus. If they see it again, they kill it.

However, the T-cells fail to recognize the virus if the chemical composition of its outer coat changes, as with the rapidly mutating Aids virus.

Policeman cleared on shares charges

A Merseyside police inspector was yesterday cleared in the Bow Street Magistrates' Court of an allegation that he used a young policewoman for a shares fraud.

Inspector Dennis Riley, aged 47, a former Fraud Squad officer of Newton-le-Willows police station, Earlstown, near Liverpool, had denied five offences of making multiple applications for British Airways shares in July last year.

Dismissing the case, Mr Ronald Barle, the magistrate, said: "This transaction gives rise to suspicion and was highly irregular on any basis by a man in your position. But I have no doubt on the question of criminal intention

and so the charges are dismissed."

Woman Police Constable Jane Rafferty, of Bradley Road, Newton-le-Willows, had told the court the inspector used his position to press her into signing application forms for herself and her son aged two. Her parents also signed forms but Inspector Riley did not hand over their £107 profit.

"I don't take risks with my livelihood and the welfare of my family for a few shillings", Inspector Riley told the hearing.

Inspector Riley, who was suspended in April, must await the outcome of a police inquiry to see whether he will keep his position.

Apology for Minehead

A £150,000 advertising campaign by Boots The Chemist has been changed after a seaside resort complained it was the butt of a joke to promote a film-processing service.

People in Minehead, Somerset, said the double-page colour advertisements, which have appeared in women's magazines and Sunday newspaper supplements, could damage the tourist trade.

The advertisements pledged Boots' one-hour film processing service would leave prints with "the bluest skies, clearest seas and most spectacular sunsets you've ever seen". But

then it added: "Providing you didn't holiday in Minehead."

Mr Les Jowett, chairman of West Somerset District Council tourism committee and a hotelier, said: "The damage things like the Boots advertisement does is unthinkable. What they have done is scandalous. In fact, we regularly get 12 hours of sunshine a day here."

Boots said: "We are obviously very, very sorry that this advertisement appeared. Clearly it is not our normal style and people would not normally associate this kind of slur with Boots. But it was really meant to be a joke. It should have been humorous."

مكزائن النجف

Airborne course confronts worst fears of flying



One passenger (left), gripping his seat, while Miss Lynne Lloyd (centre), breathes deeply on take off, and (right) Dr Maurice Yaffé comforts Mrs Jean Welham on the flight (Photographs: Mark Pepper).

By Patrick O'Hanlon

The frowns on the faces of the 170 brave souls gathered in the Heathrow hotel were full of terror, their hearts knocking at their ribs. They had one thing in common: an utter dread of flying.

"I last flew two years ago, and I swore then that I'd never do it again," Mrs Sam Reid, from Newcastle, said. "But my children have moved away and I must fly if I want to see them. It ruins my holidays because the whole time I'm dreading the flight home."

Mr David Francis, from Richmond, Surrey, said: "Four years ago I was flying to New York to run in the marathon and have a holiday. A fault developed over the Atlantic and the return trip was the longest hour of my life. It just freaked me out. I

was gripping my seat in panic."

Back on terra firma, he refused to get on board again, forfeiting his £750 holiday.

In other incidents, another woman was so scared that she ripped the shirt off a male passenger, while a mother got out of a plane on the runway and waved goodbye to her family.

It was to help such nervous fliers that Peter Hughes and Douglas Ord, two British Airways captains, formed a company, Aviators, offering one-day therapy courses. Captain Ord explains the theory of flight while the engaging Dr Maurice Yaffé, senior clinical psychologist at Guy's Hospital, south London, who has his own flight simulator, discusses air travel anxiety.

The highlight is the "happy hour": a return flight in a

Boeing 757 to Southampton. Nervous laughter rippled over the audience. "I'm nervous, too," Captain Ord said. "I know you'd like to be on the flightdeck sitting on the captain's lap to make sure he's sober."

He explained how 85 tons of metal stays airborne: "It's all down to the shape of the wing"; what happens when both engines stop: "We glide"; and what causes metal fatigue and turbulence. "Are there sick bags?", a voice from the back inquired.

"You can't alter the force of gravity no matter what you do", one concerned-looking woman insisted.

"Madam, that is true", Captain Ord conceded. "Even Isaac Newton wouldn't argue with that."

Dr Yaffé, whose own slender frame showed no sign of

fatigue, urged everyone to confront their fears.

And a stiff drink? "Alcohol gets you twice as drunk in the air and makes it hard to find the sick-bag. Breathe deeply, stay loose-limbed and floppy", he advised.

On the bus to the plane, distress was etched on many faces as sweaty palms clutched Dr Yaffé's well-thumbed tome, *Taking the Fear Out of Flying*. Three unfortunates had to be coaxed on board.

As we hurtled skywards, Captain Ord, in the cockpit, provided a commentary explaining every bump in the night. The woman opposite buried her face in her hands.

"The Times should have sent someone who was scared of flying", one jolly woman intoned, oblivious to the muttered reply: "But they did".

Royal fund helps 100 babies

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Medical research funded by the Duke and Duchess of York has saved almost 100 children from serious brain damage, doctors said yesterday.

A project into the management of hydrocephalus, commonly known as water on the brain, is being supported by the Duke and Duchess's Wedding Fund.

About £100,000, raised from the sale of wedding gifts, was given to the charity, Action Research for the Crippled Child, which passed on £24,000 to the project.

Hydrocephalus affects more than 2,000 babies every year. Pressure caused by excess

fluid around the brain can lead to severe handicap and sometimes death.

Doctors at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, started the project 18 months ago to improve methods of measuring fluid.

A "reservoir" fitted into the child's scalp leads from the fluid chambers in the brain to a small button below the scalp. A needle inserted into the button provides data on the pressure, which can then be relieved immediately.

Without the device children may have to wait for a brain scan and the delay can lead to brain damage.

Dr Robert Minns, consultant paediatric neurologist at the hospital, said yesterday: "Our programme of management is saving between 60 and 70 children a year from serious brain damage." Almost 100 children have been treated since the project started.

The two other projects financed from the Royal fund are research into haemophilia, at University Hospital, Cardiff, and Turner syndrome, a cause of short stature in children, at the Middlesex Hospital.

● The Princess of Wales is to attend a charity art auction at Christie's this autumn to help to raise £500,000 for the London Lighthouse, a hospice for Aids sufferers.

Students to analyse report on union ties

By Sam Kiley
Universities Reporter

The National Union of Students announced yesterday that it would conduct its own analysis of the results of a government inquiry into the funding and control of unions. The Department of Education recently sent a 23-page questionnaire to the heads of 70 universities, polytechnics and other colleges to assess the cost and constitutional structure of student unions and their links with the NUS.

The college heads were asked to estimate the value of services offered by the student unions, and whether those services were offered by other organizations.

"The vice-chancellors and principals are not the best-placed people to comment on the facilities of student unions. They are probably the people who use them least", Mr Tim Walker, of the National Union of Students, said. "We are encouraging full co-operation in spite of this, and will release our own assessment of the results."

The Department of Education said the heads of educational institutions were in charge of allocating government funds to different departments.

● The president of Surrey University's student union, Miss Sally Robins, criticized the university authorities yesterday for not informing her about merger discussions with Brunel University.

She said press reports about the proposed merger had led to "wild speculation within both institutions".

Mr Dixon Jones, her counterpart at Brunel, told *The Times* last week that he was not satisfied that his union had been properly informed.

The Last Temptation of Christ

Blasphemy advice sought

By Andrew Morgan

The film *The Last Temptation of Christ* was expected to make its British debut in a distributor's viewing theatre last night while factions continued a campaign to have the film condemned as blasphemous.

Managers of United International Pictures watched the film at their offices in London. The film industry was shocked that an art-house religious film had been elevated to a box office success.

The company's verdict on the film will determine the number of screens on which it will be shown, but it is likely to be widespread to take advantage of the unexpected publicity.

The British Board of Film Classification has been confronted with its first possible

blasphemy viewing since a video recording of a French cartoon had 10 seconds cut from it three years ago.

The board will ask leading counsel to view the American film to see if it breaks blasphemy law. Lord Harwood, the president of the board, and up to 20 examiners will view the film on August 25.

After the successful private prosecution of *Gay News* over a blasphemous poem 10 years ago, the Law Lords confirmed the common law of blasphemy as: "Any contemptuous, reviling, scurrilous or ludicrous matter relating to God, Jesus Christ, the Bible or the formulas of the Church of England as by laws established."

However Mr James Fernman, director of the classifica-

tion board, said last night: "From hearsay and reading about this film, it suggests the film is nothing of those things. It appears to be deeply serious and treats the great paradox of Christ as man and God most responsibly."

"It shows he had a man's temptations which he resists. But I will have to reserve my final judgement until I have seen the film."

Yesterday the Attorney General's office had received only one letter, from a Conservative MP, although others were expected.

If the film board issues a certificate with no cuts, Mr Allan Green, the Director of Public Prosecutions, could bring an independent action under the Crown Prosecution Service.

Child lives after 100ft water drop

A boy aged four was rescued by a group of young fishermen at Mynach Falls, near Aberystwyth, Wales, after he fell into the river and was washed over the 100 ft waterfall.

Mark Harris, from Brington, Bristol, who was on holiday with his family, was crossing Devil's Bridge when he crawled through narrow railings and fell into the river.

He ended up in a deep pool in a gorge where he was seen by the fishermen, who wrapped him in warm clothing and cradled him until a helicopter arrived to fly him to hospital.

Mr David Harris, the boy's father, said: "We had turned

our backs for only seconds. There were half a dozen people in our party and no-one saw him fall."

"The youngsters managed to keep their presence of mind. Mark was face down in the water — they acted quickly in pulling him out and raising the alarm."

Milford Haven coastguard said: "It is incredible that he emerged almost unscathed. If he had hit a rock he would have been dead by the time he was fished out — he is a very lucky little boy."

The boy was in a satisfactory condition in the Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth, yesterday.

Golfer fined £2,000 for abuse

Roger Winchester, one of England's leading amateur golfers and a member of the national team, was fined £2,000 yesterday for abusing police officers.

The fine was paid by his family, enabling him to resume a four-year golfing scholarship at Florida State University tomorrow.

He admitted at Womond Magistrates' Court yesterday to using threatening words and behaviour when police asked him to turn down the music at a going-away party at Sidmouth, Devon, last Saturday.

Mr Edward Canning, counsel for the prosecution, said police visited the party at 9.30pm and 10.30pm to ask him to turn down the music, and returned at 1.10am.

"The party was told the music had to stop, and Winchester emerged from a hostile crowd and directed abuse at the officers."

"He was arrested but he broke away from the officers, who then came under a barrage of beer bottles thrown from a crowd of around 200."

"Extra police were called from outside the town, and meanwhile the music was switched back up. The defendant again emerged from the crowd, swearing and arguing with officers." He was later arrested.

Winchester, aged 21, became Britain's youngest amateur champion in 1985 and is thought to have a promising future as a professional.

However, Mr Keith Wright, secretary of the English Golf Union, said the national selectors might frown on his behaviour.

"I find it very disappointing that a player who is renowned as a first class amateur golfer resorts to behaviour like this", he said.

SHE WANTS TO SURPRISE ME, I THOUGHT, WITH A MAGICAL JERMAN TOUR. OH, NO!! NOT ANOTHER PAIR OF MONOGRAMMED SLIPPERS! SHE WALKED PAST, INTO LOWER REGENT STREET, IGNORING EROS, FOR ONCE SHE DIVED DOWN THE UNDERGROUND, THOUGH SHE NEVER TAKES THE TUBE. WE SURFACED FROM THE SUBWAY.

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Hopes rise of settlement in Tehran prisoner case

By Nicholas Beeston in London and John England in Bonn

There was growing optimism yesterday that the mission to Iran by a Foreign Office official could herald a breakthrough in the case of Mr Roger Cooper, the British businessman held on spying charges in Tehran for more than 2½ years.

In the coming days Mr David Reddaway, the special British envoy, is expected to visit Tehran's maximum-security Evin Prison to see Mr Cooper, the first time consular access has been allowed to him since his imprisonment. The move by Iran is seen as the first concrete signal that the Tehran leadership is serious about improving relations with Britain.

"I think Roger is pretty fully on the political agenda," his brother, Mr Paul Cooper, said yesterday. "There has been a change of heart in Iran regarding the West, and releasing Roger would be an important signal that the Iranians are serious about improving relations."

In the past few days separate talks have been held in Tehran between Mr Reddaway and officials of the Iranian Foreign Ministry about Anglo-Iranian relations, and in London between Lambeth Palace and an Iranian envoy about British

hostages in Lebanon held by a pro-Iran group.

Tehran has said publicly that it will work to free the hostages.

Diplomats believe that Iran will be particularly anxious to improve its standing in the West after the Gulf War ceasefire takes effect on Saturday, when Tehran will need Western economic and political support.

However, both Whitehall and Lambeth Palace have been careful to make it clear to Iranian officials that the next initiative must come from Tehran.

"We now look to Iran to use all its undoubted influence in Lebanon to help to bring about the release of Brian Keenan, John McCarthy and Terry Waite," Lambeth Palace said in a statement on Sunday.

Sources close to the latest round of talks in London and Tehran said that Mr Cooper's release could provide Iran with the simplest way to send the right signals to London because he has never been tried and most of the evidence against him is based on a dossier compiled by Savak, the security police of the former Shah.

However, one source famil-

iar with his case said that stumbling blocks still existed within the Iranian regime because Mr Cooper's imprisonment came under the jurisdiction of Hojatoleslam Sayed Ali Akbar Mohtashami, the Minister of the Interior, who is opposed to improving relations with the West.

In West Germany yesterday Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, met Mr Mohammad Javad Larijani, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran, at Frankfurt airport to discuss Dr Rudolf Cordes, the lone West German hostage in Beirut.

The West German Foreign Ministry said that Mr Larijani had given Herr Genscher a letter from Chancellor Helmut Kohl from Mr Hossein Moussavi, the Prime Minister of Iran, but officials would not give details of its contents.

Herr Genscher and Mr Larijani had also discussed Iran's position on the achievement of a ceasefire in the Gulf, the ministry said.

The West German minister played an important go-between role for Iran before its decision to accept the United Nations Security Council's resolution on a ceasefire in the Gulf War.

The Foreign Ministry said

the meeting was part of Herr Genscher's regular contacts with the Iranian Government. But their discussion of Dr Cordes, aged 54, who was kidnapped in January, 1987, has raised further hopes for his early release.

Three letters from Dr Cordes to his wife, children and the West German Government were delivered earlier this month by an Algerian-German contact who said he believed that the hostage might soon be freed.

West German Government sources said later that the meeting should not be seen as an indication that Dr Cordes's release was imminent.

They added, however, that if Tehran alone could decide his fate, "he would have been free long ago".

Meanwhile, most of the 350 United Nations unarmed truce observers will have arrived in Baghdad and Tehran by tomorrow to set up monitoring positions in time for the Gulf War ceasefire which comes into effect on Saturday, UN sources said.

Fifteen Italian observers are due in Tehran today and troops from Senegal, Norway, Canada, Bangladesh and Hungary should be in place at the same time in Baghdad.

Reagan hammers the Democrats



President Reagan with a giant gavel given to him at the Republican convention after a rousing speech on Sunday night in which he hammered Democrat liberalism. "Gipper" was the name of a character Mr Reagan played in one of his films.

Bush joins lovey-dovey pack

From Christopher Thomas, New Orleans

President Reagan made it acceptable, indeed mandatory, for politicians to "canoodle" publicly with their wives. Michael and Kitty Dukakis have started rushing into long embraces whenever cameras are around. Now even the staid George and Barbara Bush are at it.

"I'm embarrassed by people who put on a whole kind of lovey-dovey," Mrs Bush confessed. Notwithstanding, she would be first couple broke out in a gushing display of "lovey-dovey" in a CBS television interview, right down to the Vice-President administering a sharp slap on Mrs Bush's derriere. The women's movement will not like that.

It was not, to say the least, typical behaviour for this reserved New England couple. In the interview, Mrs Bush patted her husband's hand, put on a childlike but sort of face in that maternally way of hers, and told him he had confused the number of years they had been married (43) with the number of houses they had lived in (28).

She smiled triumphantly as

she rose to leave, but the newly gallant Mr Bush pulled her back and kissed her long and hard on the cheek while the interviewer fell back in his chair, dumbstruck. Mrs Bush giggled. Maybe she even blushed. She swept a hand vigorously through her thick silver hair and disappeared.

The Reagans are genuinely affectionate to one another, privately as well as publicly. Their favourite evening is to curl up in front of the television, wearing pyjamas. America got used to such family stability. It was reassuring.

The Dukakis have emulated the habit of holding hands when they are together in public. Occasionally when "alone", they will dance to music only they can hear, while three dozen cameras roll nearby.

Mr Bush now also touches his wife's hand all the time. His image-makers hope that a little demonstrative behaviour will help him to overcome the "gender gap" — a euphemism for the fact that women voters do not like him. The old joke that he reminds women of

their first husband simply refuses to go away.

In a painfully manufactured display of togetherness, both friends and family of the Bushes have been doled out to the media in great oozing doses to talk about their dad, uncle, father-in-law, grandfather and fellow war hero. "There's this amazing shot of his in tennis...", a son-in-law ranted.

"When our sister died of leukemia, dad was teaching Sunday school in Midland, ventured his son, Neil. "My dad has never lost this unique ability to think of others," his son, Jeb, said. Why, he even invited Oliver North to the office Christmas party before the former Marine became fashionable.

Talking of Mr North, he has not been invited to New Orleans. Neither have others who would be a political embarrassment — Don Regan, Larry Speakes, Edwin Meese, Michael Deaver and, alas, Fawn Hall.

But the Bushes have certainly all been invited — four generations of them. Four

grandchildren will watch "Gannys" accept the Republican presidential nomination on Thursday while "Gannys" sits alongside him, looking lovingly at her husband in the required manner. Mr Bush's 86-year-old mother will be there, along with four siblings, five children — in fact, 60 close family members in all.

Gannys, incidentally, is writing a folksy daily diary about family life this week in *USA Today*. "My main concern right now is to get these three grandchildren clean before I turn them over to their mother and father in New Orleans," she said.

Bush aides confessed that it has been a political decision to give greater emphasis to the family tribe as a sort of Kennedys' Hyannisport clan, and scenes of family gatherings will be used extensively in campaign commercials, with Mr and Mrs Bush seen walking across their large manicured lawn in Maine, clutching hands and cooing like teenagers.

Making a precedent, page 10

Baghdad bows to Moscow's pressure

Kurds offered peace talks by Iraq

By Hazhir Teismorian

Iraq has offered peace talks to a coalition of dissident Kurdish guerrilla groups which has fought over the past decade to gain a measure of autonomy for the northern region of the country.

The offer, which was confirmed to *The Times* yesterday by Kurdish leaders, is understood to have been made under pressure from the Soviet Union, which has supplied the bulk of Iraq's weaponry in its war with Iran and which has a policy of wooing the estimated 20 million Kurds living in Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

It came last week in the form of a letter to the leaders of the coalition from Mr Mokarram Talabani, a former leader of the Communist Party of Iraq, who now lives in Baghdad and maintains close links with the Government of President Saddam Hussein.

Some Kurdish sources claim that Mr Talabani recently held two meetings in London with his tribal cousin, Mr Jalal Talabani, the leader of the Patriotic Union of

Kurdistan, one of the main components of the coalition.

"The letter merely asks us whether we would talk to the Government," said a spokesman for the PUK. "But we do not know what is on offer, and we are not optimistic. We fear that they want us to lay down our arms in return for mere amnesties rather than a recognition of our rights as a national minority."

Secret exploratory talks are expected to be held this week, possibly in Vienna, with the PUK leader, who is nearing the end of his visit to Britain, acting as the representative of the Kurds.

The offer comes amid reports of continued heavy fighting in Iraqi Kurdistan between the Army and guerrillas of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the other main force within the Kurdish coalition.

According to a telex from the KDP leader, Mr Massoud Barzani, more than 30,000 Iraqi troops, backed by aircraft using chemical weapons, have been trying to overrun

the guerrillas' bases near the borders with Iran and Turkey since July 30. Thousands of civilians and fighters have sought refuge in Iran over the past few weeks, while others are said to have been handed over to the Iraqis by Turkish frontier guards.

The Kurds say that their ally, Iran, has told them it will no longer support them, though it will offer them asylum if they enter its territory unarmed.

The number of Iraqi Kurdish refugees already in Iran is estimated at more than 100,000, with the toughest time being had by the former inhabitants of the city of Halabja, more than 4,000 of whom died in Iraqi chemical attacks in March.

Reports from Iran say that even Iranian Kurds have avoided contact with the estimated 40,000 refugees from Halabja, fearing that they might still be contaminated with nerve gas.

Iran's own Kurdish minority of five million people is thought even less likely to be

offered any kind of regional autonomy.

Recent claims by Iranian officials that contacts had been made with the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, the main guerrilla movement of the Iranian Kurds, were denied last week by the movement's office in Paris, while remarks by the parliamentary Speaker, Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, that it was enough for the Kurds to be equal before the law with other citizens give little hope of fresh thinking in Tehran regarding the country's several national minorities, including up to 10 million Azerbaijanis.

The Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, which tied down 200,000 Iranian troops during the Gulf War, has been reduced to roaming guerrilla bands, but it can remain dormant for a number of years before re-surfacing to prove it has mass support.

Its leader, Dr Abdorrahman Qasemlou, a former teacher at the Sorbonne, spends most of his time in Iraqi Kurdistan.

Karens launch offensive as Army is used against protesters

Burma's ethnic rebels step up attacks

By Anatol Lieven

The ethnic conflict in Burma is starting to escalate, as insurgents take advantage of the attacks on the Government from within the Burman majority community.

Diplomatic sources have said that units of the Karen National Union have entered the town of Pa-an, capital of the federal Karen state 100 miles east of Rangoon, after the Government redeployed the 21st Light Infantry Division to deal with the mass Burman protests against U Sein Lwin.

This appears to be part of a general Karen offensive. Insurgent leaders have said, however, that they are not exploiting Burma's difficulties, but acting in support of the demonstrators in Rangoon and elsewhere. There had apparently been complaints from some of the students leading the protests of the past five months that the insurgents were not doing enough to help.

Thai border patrol officers have spoken of an increasing number of clashes between government forces and Karen and Mon rebels in the long

coastal strip that extends south of Moulmein. The Karen and Mon have also been fighting each other in recent months, partly out of rivalry over smuggling. However, Captain Paboon Khomphirong of the Thai Border Police told Agence France-Press yesterday that the two groups were now holding peace talks.

All the different enemies of the Government are encouraged by the increasing signs of confusion at the top, following the resignation of U Sein Lwin as leader after only 18 days in office.

The insurgent aspect to Burma's troubles has been highlighted by an Amnesty International report published yesterday. This is a follow-up to a previous report in May, drawing attention to atrocities being committed by government forces in the course of anti-insurgency operations. It is based on 91 interviews with

refugees from the Shan and other ethnic minorities now living in Thailand.

Amnesty said that none of the atrocities they described took place in combat between troops and insurgents. They include arbitrary killing of civilians on the mere suspicion of supporting the insurgents, rape and torture.

Many men apparently have died after being forcibly conscripted as porters by army columns. Weakened by hunger and their heavy loads, they collapse along the lines of march or are clubbed to death when no longer useful.

On the other side, as observers and diplomats have pointed out, the insurgents, too, have carried out numerous atrocities against soldiers who fall into their hands. These vicious struggles have continued almost ever since independence in 1947.

At certain moments in the early years of the Burmese republic, the insurgents appeared to threaten Rangoon itself. The Army, under General Ne Win, achieved prestige by driving them back — which helped it to seize power in

1962. In the past three years, a series of offensives by the Army has succeeded in capturing some insurgent strongholds. However, the state is as far as ever from bringing the rebellions to an end.

There is now speculation over whether, if a more democratic system can be introduced in Burma, some at least of the 10 insurgent groups may be persuaded to

lay down their arms and join in. All have been demanding autonomy rather than full independence. If this process continues, the Government may find itself once again in serious military difficulties.

Army morale and discipline is endangered by the way in which since 1962 it has been bound up with the Burma Socialist Programme Party and the Government. This means the Army is sharing their loss of prestige. Demoralization is made

worse by Burma's appalling economic position. The decay of the state rice procurement organization is making it difficult for the Government to feed some military units.

There have been reports of military units refusing to fire on rioters and even fighting each other.

The students who have been leading the anti-Government protests in Rangoon apparently decided yesterday not to wait and see what the Government will do next, but to press ahead with demands for multi-party democracy.

Diplomats in Burma say that the students are planning peaceful demonstrations for tomorrow, on the eve of the meeting when Burma Socialist Programme Party leaders will try to decide on a new leader.

Meanwhile, some reports from Rangoon say the administration has largely collapsed, with ministers and officials leaving their posts to seek safety in army camps.

Sources among the protesters claim that citizens' committees are being formed and that the Army is generally keeping off the streets.

Low-level flyer has Paris on high alert

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

A pilot of a light aircraft has been entertaining the people of Paris and exasperating officials with Devil-may-care displays of after-dark low-level flights over the city.

Stern words from M. Pierre Joxe, the Interior Minister, and threats of harsh fines and jail have failed to ground the intrepid aviator. He — or she — was spotted on Saturday night illegally circling above the city 16th arrondissement, and an encore of the performance was staged on Sunday evening.

M. Joxe interrupted the city's holiday slumbers to remind Parisians that low-level flying over the capital is illegal, and that the full might of the law would now be mobilized to stop the sky-larking. Among the measures is the positioning of eagle-eyed policemen — equipped with strong searchlights.

Once the intruder has been spotted, the order will be given to scramble army helicopters for a mission of identification rather than interception.

M. Joxe admitted somewhat ruefully that the helicopters had already been called in several times, but had had to abandon the chase for "security reasons" — obviously the infringement of the capital's low-flying laws.

The phantom pilot — or perhaps pilots, as no one is sure it is always the same plane — obviously gets his kicks by breaking the strict airspace laws governing the capital. The pilot, dubbed by the newspapers as the *Mathias Rust* of France, has been spotted on several occasions flying his aircraft at an estimated 1,000 ft — too low to be picked up on radar. Commercial and military aircraft are banned below 6,000 ft and light aircraft are banned altogether.

M. Joxe has reminded the phantom pilot that he risks a 27,000-franc (approximately £2,500) fine and three months' jail.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Prague provides Dubeck passport

Vienna (Reuters) — The former Czechoslovak leader of the "Prague Spring", Mr Alexander Dubcek, has been given a passport and is awaiting an exit visa to travel to Italy next month to receive an honorary degree from the University of Bologna, along with the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. A government spokesman said that Mr Dubcek could expect to get his exit visa.

It would be Mr Dubcek's first trip abroad since 1970, when he served briefly as Czechoslovak ambassador to Turkey after his removal as Communist Party chief. Mr Dubcek, aged 66, recently publicly denounced the Soviet-led invasion of his country in August, 1968.

Spy loses retrial bid

Oslo (Reuters) — Arne Treholt, a Norwegian former diplomat convicted of spying for the Soviet Union, has lost his fight for a fresh trial. The Supreme Court said yesterday that there was no reason to grant a new hearing to Treholt, considered by intelligence sources to have been one of Moscow's best agents in the West.

Treholt, aged 45, was convicted of spying for the KGB in 1985. He is serving a 20-year sentence in a maximum security prison just outside Oslo. Treholt, a former junior minister and diplomat, has said that he was never a spy and that he was subject to a "witch-hunt" and "trial by media". He was simply trying to improve East-West relations through his Soviet contacts, he said.

Germans use genetics

Berlin (AFP) — An alleged rapist has been kept in jail to await trial in a West German court after so-called genetic fingerprinting was used for the first time in the country's judicial system. The system of genetic fingerprinting was developed at a laboratory in Britain. Last Friday the British laboratory reported its findings to the West German prosecutors. The man, aged 31, allegedly raped a young woman whose credit card he is accused of later using fraudulently. The man had been previously charged only with the fraud.

An analysis of an individual's genetic components from samples of skin, hair, blood or sperm can identify him with virtually total accuracy. West Berlin police will have the resources to carry out similar analyses from October.

Lange to sign pact



Sydney — Mr David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand, left, starts a week-long visit here today to sign a Closer Economic Relations pact aimed at creating free trade in goods by 1990 (A Correspondent writes).

He reinforced Australia's wish for a Pacific trading bloc, saying he would look to extend the pact if the world "does not give up this insane system of protection". Legislation is forecast for easier commercial transactions, but common currency and closer political links have been ruled out for now.

New York boils over in long, hot summer

From Charles Bremner, New York

When the Empire State Building caught fire yesterday for the second time in a week, no one was surprised. Everyone in New York knows the world is coming to an end.

A sense of impending doom has seeped into the souls of New Yorkers over the past month as the city has suffered the most relentlessly torrid summer in its history. "Yes, it's hotter, it's muggier, and yes, you're going crazy," said *The New York Times* in a front-page report on the unprecedented stew of heat, smog, humidity and high barometric pressure that has sat on the Big Apple for weeks.

Living in a sauna may be acceptable in the tropics and for brief spells in the dog days of New York's August. But this year the same heat wave

that took the rain from the Middle West brought the dog days early to the city. The temperature has been above 90°F on 32 days since the beginning of June. With humidity to match, this state of affairs has helped to fill psychiatric wards and hospital emergency rooms.

The organizers of evening classes on "How to cope when your therapist is on vacation" say they are doing boom business, and only dry cleaners and the makers of air conditioners — now in such short supply that they are selling at a premium — are happy.

With temperatures reaching 130°F in the subway train system, city workers are changing their shirts and suits when they get to the office.

Police are reporting a surge in incidents of violence, both domestic and criminal.

Wander around Manhattan's jammed streets, more fetid than usual with the smell of rotting rubbish, and you stand a good chance of being witness to a punch-up between angry drivers. Yesterday two teenagers engaged in a wild shoot-out on a street in Brooklyn, wounding at least six people.

At the weekend police blamed the heat for a violent riot that pitted Greenwich Village punks, squatters and assorted bohemians against a couple of hundred truncheon-happy police.

The FBI has been called in to investigate charges of brutality against the villagers, who were staging a demon-

stration against the "gentrification" of their district by well-paid "yuppy" couples.

Captain Thomas Fahey of the Police Department explained that the police theory of heat is akin to De Tocqueville's theory of the French Revolution — people revolt only when repression is lifted slightly and their expectations are aroused.

"Some police specialists say the heat is not the real problem, that when it's 99 degrees people are like whipped dogs trying to get air," he said. "It's the first cool night you worry about."

While the heat is driving the criminal classes to greater felony, it has pushed some of the middle classes into lethal folly.

Two young executives died

from heat stroke, and dozens of others were treated for exhaustion, after running in two mass races in Central Park. Two were said to be non-runners pushed by peers to enter the "Corporate Challenge", an annual ritual in which teams of executives run in their employers' colours.

This year many New Yorkers have been forced to shun their one traditional escape from the heat — the seaside. Waves of pollution that have included medical waste and parts from human bodies have closed miles of city beaches and deterred millions from visiting them.

So far this year, according to the authorities, only six million people have been to the beach, compared with 13 million in normal years.

هكذا من الأصيل

Seoul unleashes police on students as it tries to seize peace initiative

Roh presents olive branch to the North

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea has called for talks with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea as quickly as possible to bring about "an epoch of grand reconciliation".

President Roh made the proposal yesterday as thousands of South Korean students made an abortive attempt to hasten the peace

come for both the South and the North to translate into action the conviction that only through reconciliation and cooperation... will we be able to rid ourselves of the pain and ordeal of division.

"The barrier that has been dividing us for more than 40 years must now be dismantled. It is imperative for the top leaders of the South and North to meet for a dialogue."

Referring to the North Korean leader for the first time by his official title, President Roh suggested a meeting at the earliest feasible date and said the venue, the agenda and the procedures should not constitute obstacles. "It is my fervent hope that North Korea will respond positively to my proposal so that a new page can be turned in our national history," he concluded.

There was no immediate response from Pyongyang, but it seems unlikely that its leader would consider the eve of the Olympic Games, an event of unparalleled prestige for the South, a propitious time for discussing peace from a position of equality.

Even if President Kim accepts the proposal, South Korean and Western analysts will remain deeply suspicious of his motives.

As President Roh was addressing an invited audience to mark Korea's liberation from Japanese rule 43 years ago, baton-wielding police officers brought an abrupt end to the students' initiative.

The main confrontation was outside Yonsei University in western Seoul, where about 4,000 students had gathered in soaring midday tem-



South Korean riot police tugging an arrested student radical by the hair in Seoul yesterday as they broke up a peace march.

peratures beneath slogans written in blood declaring "Let us achieve the unification of our homeland".

The students, perhaps sensing the public reaction against their violent demonstrations of recent days, changed tactics. Instead of charging off campus with stones and petrol bombs, they emerged passively, their front ranks bound together with ropes and solidarity.

The waiting squads of combat police could hardly believe their good fortune.

After a customary discharge of tear-gas grenades, they

grabbed the ropes and hauled the self-styled "vanguards of unification" into armoured buses for transport to detention centres.

Many of the students were kicked and punched in the process.

An enterprising reporter who smuggled himself on to a bus said that its passengers were struck sharply on the shoulders with truncheons as they were bundled into a police station.

The country's entire police force of 140,000 was deployed to prevent the students from reaching their destination at

Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone between the two countries. Several students were detained at road blocks on Unification Highway, the main route north towards the border. A few who disembarked at Munsan, the most northerly railway station, were outnumbered by security forces and went meekly into custody.

Not one of them reached the Imjin river, where the only bridge across to the demilitarized zone had been blocked by razor wire, spiked vehicle barriers and incendiary devices. In contrast with

the violence in Seoul, the scene on the river banks was of midsummer peace, with tourists wandering around Korean War monuments undisturbed by policemen dozing in the shade.

It was there that the simplest and perhaps the most eloquent demonstration of suffering and yearning for peace took place.

Beneath a rough-hewn obelisk, scores of elderly Koreans gathered to burn incense for relatives and friends across the river whom they had not seen or heard of for more than four decades.

Brother accuses Najibullah over father's killing

By Our Foreign Staff

President Najibullah of Afghanistan was denounced yesterday by his younger brother as an unbending tyrant who was responsible for their father's death.

Mr Siddiqullah Rabi — who defected to the Mujahidin rebels last year — claimed at a press conference in the Pakistani city of Peshawar that agents of Dr Najibullah had killed their father at a Kabul hospital in 1983 because he had turned against his son.

The allegations were made as the President announced at the Afghan Foreign Ministry in Kabul that his forces had recaptured the northern provincial capital of Kunduz, only 40 miles south of the Soviet border, seized by the rebels after Moscow's troops left the area last week.

Western sources said that Afghan troops had fled in panic, leaving behind an important stock of weapons, when the rebels attacked Kunduz. They reported that a 2,000-strong army unit was sent to recapture the city. But Dr Najibullah said that only local units were necessary for the defence of Kunduz.

While the President was speaking, the sound of several rebel rocket attacks on the Afghan capital could be heard in the distance. Afghan officials later confirmed that several rockets had fallen on the city, including one in a residential district where six Afghans were killed.

Tass reported from Kabul that the Mujahidin had captured Shakhard district, 35 miles from the capital, but the President made no mention of any such setback.

Mr Siddiqullah, in a vehement attack on his brother, pointed a picture of kidnapping, imprisonment and constant threats against him and his family after his early enthusiasm for the Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) had gone

sour. Dr Najibullah was willing to "sacrifice everything, his family, his country, to his own ambitions and his own selfishness".

Mr Siddiqullah's press conference marked his first public appearance since his arrival in Pakistan from Afghanistan a week ago. The former banker, his wife and two children have been living with the guerrillas in northern Afghanistan since his defection. His allegations coincided with the deadline under the Geneva accords for the withdrawal of half the 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr Siddiqullah declared that, now the Soviet forces were leaving, his brother — whom he dubbed "Moscow's puppet" — was doomed to fall. "Najib himself... has many times said to his friends and close allies that if we cannot rule without the Soviets in Afghanistan, then it is impossible to rule Afghanistan."

But the President said in Kabul that his departure "would not help the country" and he had no intention of stepping down.

Mr Siddiqullah said he had been planning to defect in 1981 while working for an Afghan bank in West Germany, but Afghan and Soviet agents had kidnapped him and taken him back to Kabul via Moscow. Another plan to defect in late 1986 was discovered and he was jailed for four months on his brother's orders. He had been freed in February last year and fled to the Mujahidin in September. He said that his ambition was to become a rebel soldier, but guerrilla forces in Peshawar said that he was more likely to seek asylum in the West.

Dr Najibullah, in an interview with *Pravda* yesterday, thanked the departing Soviet soldiers, but repeated charges that Pakistan was helping the rebels in violation of the Geneva accords.

92 Muslim extremists held after Cairo clash

Cairo (AFP) — The public prosecutor has ordered the remand in custody of 92 Muslim fundamentalists accused of attempted murder, illegal possession of weapons, illegal assembly and criminal damage after clashes with police, court sources said yesterday.

The 92, alleged members of the extremist group Jihad, were among some 170 people arrested on Friday and Saturday after violence in the teeming El Shams suburb.

The daily *al-Ahram* said that two people died and 50 people were injured in the clashes, adding that several bystanders were hurt. Unconfirmed reports put the death toll at more than two. Another Cairo paper, *al-Akhar*, said those who died had been shot by police.

Guilty plea

Perth (AFP) — John Kennedy Cunningham, aged 42, a British immigrant with a grudge against the British Government, was remanded for sentencing here after pleading guilty to threatening the life of the Queen.

Plot foiled

Madrid — Police thwarted a plot to kidnap Chabeli, the 17-year-old daughter of the singer Julio Iglesias, the Spanish magazine *Tribuna* reported.

Bird omen

Delhi (Reuters) — Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has not been charged after running over and killing a peacock — the national bird of India — as it gave a mating display to a female in the middle of a road.

Rebels killed

Laoag (AP) — Philippine troops killed two guerrillas, but at least six soldiers were injured when they jumped off a bridge near Espiritu to escape a rebel ambush.

Drugs seized

Mexico City (AP) — The Mexican military seized 30 tons of marijuana and arrested 17 people on board a ship arriving at a western island from Thailand, the *Excelsior* news service said.

Taiwan floods

Taipei (AP) — Torrential rains that killed at least nine people continued in central and southern Taiwan, setting off more floods and stranding tourists at a mountain resort.

Missing blips

Manila (Reuters) — Cebu, the Philippines' second largest international airport, has asked for the return of the radar it lent Manila airport four years ago because controllers feel in the dark without it.

Doubts over Cuban withdrawal

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A joint military committee representing Angola, Cuba and South Africa, with American observers in attendance, met at an undisclosed point on the Angola-Namibia border yesterday to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

Military sources say that between 2,000 and 2,500 South African troops are still inside Angola, most of them stationed near the strategic Angolan government base of Cuito Cuanavale, which lies some 180 miles inside Angola's south-eastern Cuando Cubango province.

Under the agreement reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa in talks in Geneva from August 2-5, a ceasefire went into effect in Angola on August 8.

South African troops began "disengaging" on August 10 and are due to have left Angola by September 1. So far no troops have crossed the border into South African-held Namibia.

September 1 is also the date

by which the three governments undertook at Geneva to agree on a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola. If they meet that deadline, they have further agreed that United Nations Resolution 435, providing for Namibia's independence within seven months to a year, should take effect from November 1.

There is still a wide gap on the timing of a Cuban withdrawal. Other difficulties could arise. In its latest issue, the respected Lisbon weekly newspaper *Expresso* quotes diplomatic sources as claiming that Cuba is seeking to keep most of its troops in Angola by converting them into "civilian co-operation workers".

The diplomatic sources said that Cuba was opposed to repatriating its troops because of the problems of re-integrating so many battle-weary soldiers into its economically ailing society. If there is any truth in these claims, they could pro-

vide Pretoria with a pretext for reneging on its commitment to implement Resolution 435.

● **Mandela "satisfactory"**: A medical bulletin issued by the Tygerberg Hospital in Cape Town yesterday said that the condition of Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the African National Congress, was "very satisfactory" and had not changed since the previous day.

The superintendent of the hospital, Dr J.G.L. Strauss, gave no further details of Mandela's illness, and said no further bulletins would be issued unless there was a change in his condition.

On Sunday the hospital disclosed that Mandela, who was 70 last month, underwent minor surgery on Saturday to have fluid drained from his left lung and to have a tissue sample taken for a biopsy.

This examination revealed "a chronic inflammatory condition of the pleura" (the lining of the lung), but no evidence of cancer. Independent medical opinion is that

Mandela, who was operated on three years ago for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland, may be suffering from either pneumonia or, possibly, tuberculosis.

● **Sex scandal**: A large-scale police operation aimed at a network of people suspected of involvement in child sex offences in South Africa has led to three white men, two of them teachers, committing suicide (AFP report).

Police said the three men were alleged to have been involved in the country's worst child sex scandal, which led to the arrest of 67 men.

The South African Police Child Protection Unit worked undercover for three months before breaking the network. Horrific details had emerged from the investigation.

In Cape Town, police said that a 68-year-old West German man was behind the network. A spokesman said the man had held sex parties at his home where child partners, many from poor backgrounds, were exchanged.

Soviet Blackjack 'copies' US bomber

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Kremlin's once top-secret Blackjack bomber is an expanded version of the American B-1B aircraft, according to a US Air Force officer who has seen the giant Soviet plane.

Major-General Gordon Fornell, senior military assistant to Mr Frank Carlucci, the US Defence Secretary, described the bomber in Sunday's *Dayton Daily News* as being a close copy of the B-1B, from its pivoting wings to the rotary cruise-missile launcher on its belly.

The Soviet authorities allowed Mr Carlucci and Major-General Fornell to take a close look at the Blackjack on August 2, when the two were on a four-day tour of Soviet military bases.

Soviet officials had earlier

been allowed to climb on board a B-1B at Ellsworth air force base in South Dakota.

The Blackjack, like the B-1B, is designed to fly low and fast during long-range strategic bombing missions.

Major-General Fornell, a former bomber test pilot, said he believed there was evidence that the Soviet Union copied at least the basic aerodynamic features of the B-1B.

But he said it was impossible to tell during his 15-minute inspection whether the designers of the Blackjack had merely taken advantage of public information on the B-1B or profited from espionage. He observed: "It's hard to determine, not actually having flown the air-

plane or seen its actual combat capability." Even the crewing arrangement and internal layout of the aircraft resembled those of the B-1B, he said.

The Pentagon's annual publication, *Soviet Military Power: An Assessment of the Threat*, issued in April said that the Blackjack was the world's biggest and heaviest bomber and that its deployment was "about to begin".

The 1988 report said the Blackjack was designed to carry bombs and air-launched cruise missiles, could range subsonically over long ranges, perform high-altitude supersonic dashes, and attack by means of low-altitude, high-subsonic penetration manoeuvres. As with the B-1, the Blackjack has a blended wing-

body design, with a variable-sweep wing and a single vertical stabilizer. It has an unrefuelled combat radius of about 4,500 miles and a maximum speed of Mach 2.0 (approximately 1,520 mph).

Eleven Blackjack bombers had been produced and the first group of Blackjacks should begin forming this year. But the report said that the backbone of the modern Soviet intercontinental bomber force of the 1980s would remain the Bear H.

At present the Bear H can launch its long-range AS-15 cruise missiles from well offshore and still hit targets in North America. The Blackjack could conduct both standoff and penetration attacks.

Sealing off the Gaza Strip

Israeli clampdown targets uprising's local leaders

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

The Gaza Strip remained sealed off yesterday as the Israeli Army set about what appears to be the start of a concerted attempt to crack down on the grassroots leadership of the eight-month-old uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Journalists were not permitted in, and no one was allowed out. But reports from the Erez Checkpoint at the entrance to the Strip suggested that there was some continued unrest in the area, including the stoning of military vehicles, as the Army set about its work.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, made plain in an interview with army radio yesterday that the closure was not in response to the widespread disturbances in the Gaza Strip on Sunday, when as many as 22 Palestinians were reported hurt in clashes with Israeli troops who were trying to curb demonstrations called throughout the area to mark the Muslim new year.

Neither, he insisted, was it in response to the fire-bomb attacks on a civilian minibus in the southern Gaza Strip on Sunday, in which seven people, including three children, were burnt.

The Gaza Strip was sealed off at 10 pm on Sunday night, Mr Rabin said, in line with a decision taken last week to reduce further the level of violence in the occupied territories and, in particular, to come down hard on the local people's committees which have for the past eight months been organizing strikes, calling protests, and in general running the uprising.

"This is one of the steps," Mr Rabin said, "and there will be others."

Observers in Jerusalem suggested yesterday that, if the Israeli operation now under way in Gaza proves successful, a series of similar opera-

tions is likely in the West Bank as well.

Mr Rabin did not spell it out, but the successful elimination of the people's committees could be crucial in Israel's battle to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organization from filling the political vacuum left in the West Bank and Gaza by King Hussein's decision this month to disengage himself from both areas.

Given Israel's overwhelming military presence in the occupied territories, the PLO would depend heavily on

AMMAN: A PLO team left for Cairo yesterday after winning pledges from Jordan that soothed Palestinian fears over Amman's severing of ties with the West Bank (Reuters reports).

"We feel relief at the outcome of the talks. They have helped to quell fears raised by Palestinians in Jordan and in the West Bank," a PLO official said. "Jordan has promised to continue day-to-day services to West Bank residents and we reached a compromise on the status of Palestinians in Jordan."

The talks, the first between Jordan and the PLO since Amman's decision to transfer decision-making responsibilities for nearly 850,000 West Bankers to the PLO, were described by the two sides as "brotherly, frank and constructive".

Thus, no resident will be able to receive more than £700 from abroad during any two-month period without permission.

Mr Rabin: A warning that more action could come, these grassroots committees, all of which openly support the PLO, if it is to have any effective say in the day-to-day running of affairs there.

Israel has, meanwhile, taken other steps to prevent the PLO from filling the vacuum left by Jordan.

New restrictions have been imposed on the influx of money to the occupied territories, defence officials disclosed this week, apparently to prevent the PLO from increasing its control over the local population by replacing Jordan as the main conduit for funds.

"You could go by at 1.30 in the morning and Bahagida would be listening to someone," a Nigerian

Agile political balancing act keeps Babangida in the saddle

From James Brook, Lagos



General Babangida: Accused of harassing dissidents.

Newspaper cartoonists in Lagos often sketch the President of Nigeria as a football star, a general in shorts weaving unscathed through his nation's problems.

The nimbleness of the President, General Ibrahim Babangida, is political defusing clashes between Muslims and Christians, preempting coup plots by military officers, and reconciling Nigerians to a new poverty. Since the general took power in August, 1985, stamping oil prices have halved Nigerians' per capita income.

Because of his agility, President Babangida expects to mark his third anniversary in power this month securely at the helm of Africa's most populous nation.

"There is no reason to see why he

won't make it to 1992," a diplomat said, referring to the target date for handing power back to civilians in this complex and fractious nation of 107 million people. But this year, when finesse failed, the President did not hesitate to use muscle.

"An atmosphere of fear is replacing what once was openness," Wole Soyinka, Nigeria's Nobel Prize-winning playwright, wrote in a manifesto in late July. "Trade union leaders, academic staff and all harassed and bounded so-called dissidents must be released."

In a crackdown on dissent, the Government this year disbanded the National Trade Union Council, the National Students' Union and the National University Professors' Union, and temporarily closed 30 universities. Journalists have been detained, and magazines seized.

Politicians have repeatedly been told that they will be disqualified from the 1992 elections if they make political statements.

For this article, civilian politicians avoided making substantive comments or declined to be interviewed. President Babangida's spokesman said the general could not be interviewed.

Combining finesse and force, the President, who is 47, represents a new generation of African leaders. Still a teenager when Nigeria won independence from Britain in 1960, he followed a standard route to power in post-independence Africa — the armed forces.

A member of a minority tribe, General Babangida rose to the top of the army hierarchy without the support of a natural ethnic power base. From military politics, he

brought to civilian politics a skill at remembering names, building alliances and listening to all parties.

"He probably knows the first names of about 1,000 officers down to and including the rank of major," a Western analyst of the Nigerian armed forces said. "He talks to them personally. He says 'Where do you want to go in your career?'"

A Nigerian magazine editor, often a critic of the Government, said: "If anyone tries to remove Babangida, there is going to be bloodshed. He has a real power base in the Army." A gregarious man with a gap-toothed grin, the President has an open-door policy, often receiving civilian, military, religious or traditional leaders late into the night.

"You could go by at 1.30 in the morning and Bahagida would be listening to someone," a Nigerian

reporter who covers Dodan Barracks, the military High Command complex in Lagos, said. "Even if he has made up his mind before, he gives the illusion of consensus-building."

The general knows the price of division. From 1968 to 1970 he served as a commanding officer in Nigeria's civil war between the Federal Government and Biafra.

After the war, from 1975 to 1981, he commanded Nigeria's tank corps, a key unit for a successful military coup. From 1975 to 1985, he was on the winning side of three coups.

He learnt first hand of the risks of military politics. In 1976 and 1986, he aborted two coup attempts. In each case, the ringleader was a friend. In each case, the ringleader was shot.

New York Times

SPECTRUM

History lesson for the Pretender



Alan Hamilton
meets an author
who believes that
Bonnie Prince
Charlie (left)
should have used
guerrilla tactics



Sir Fitzroy Maclean: "Charles had such wonderful luck that he became over-confident... The one thing irregulars should never do is to fight regulars on flat, open ground"

From a desk drawer in the wondrously cluttered library of his Argyll home overlooking a mountain panorama of enemy Campbell country, Sir Fitzroy Maclean produces a small gold box. It contains an ancient and much-folded scrap of paper enclosing an even tinier scrap, half the size of a postage stamp, bearing two microscopic portraits of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Small enough to be concealed inside the back of a fob watch, the portraits, after more than two centuries hidden among family papers, still reek of illegality, of a precious secret sign which if discovered on the person could lead to the gallows. The wrapping is a letter from the frightened owner entrusting the illicit token to one of Sir Fitzroy's loyal Jacobite ancestors.

Three hundred years ago this year the fate of the unreliable Stuart dynasty was sealed by the flight of James II and the arrival of William of Orange bearing the blueprints of constitutional monarchy. Exactly a century later there died in Rome, drunk and disappointed, James II's grandson, Bonnie Prince Charlie, whose 1745 rebellion to snatch back the crown from the Hanoverian George II is now the warp and woof of Scots romantic legend.

In the wake of its failure, the old patriarchal Scottish clan system was destroyed. But Sir Fitzroy argues, it so nearly succeeded; for most of its campaign the wild Highland army had extraordinary success and good luck, and until its final high noon at Culloden never suffered a military defeat.

It failed, he says, because Prince Charles took two fateful wrong decisions which a more experienced practitioner of guerrilla warfare would never have con-

templated. What the Jacobites needed was a partisan leader of the experience and stature of the greatest of his modern kind, Tito. Hardly a revolutionary conclusion, but on matters of guerrilla warfare, Sir Fitz should know more than most. In his outrageously active 77 years, some of which are chronicled in his classic memoir *Eastern Approaches*, he has wandered illegally all over Stalin's Russia, fought with the Long Range Desert Group, helped to found the SAS, and been dropped behind German lines in Yugoslavia to rendezvous with Tito's partisans.

After 25 years of studying the Prince, Sir Fitz remains convinced that Charles Edward's achievement was little short of incredible. "He landed at Moidart with only seven men, and had soon gathered around him an army of 10,000, in spite of even his most loyal supporters being dubious and fearful of his mission."

"He was only 25, but determined and single-minded, with great charisma and a princely bearing. His army took effective control of most of Scotland, and they marched to Derby without once being seriously challenged. They gave three pursuing Hanoverian armies an extraordinarily good run for their money."

But the tide turned at Derby, and with it the army's enthusiasm for its cause, when Charles made the first of his fatal mistakes. He wanted to proceed to London, but was talked out of it by Lord George Murray and his other commanders, who felt their army was too isolated, far from friends and home. Had Tito, or even Sir Fitz, one feels, been at their head, they would have pressed on.

In all probability they would have reached London unchallenged. On the basis that success

breeds success, the English Jacobites would have emerged from hiding into open support, the French would have arrived with reinforcements, and George II would have happily lightailed it back to his Germanic homeland.

"Warfare of this kind is not ruled by reason or logic. What is important is timing, and seizing any chance you get. Derby called for the kind of bold military decision T.E. Lawrence described as 'the irrational tenth, like a kingfisher flashing across a pool'. Tito had to make a tactical withdrawal to the island of Vis, but not for long. He never let anyone or anything divert him from his purpose."

Prince Charles, although single-minded, was clearly not quite single-minded enough. By according to his commanders, he allowed

a campaign that relied on daring to fall into the hands of a committee. He was trained to his mission from the earliest age, wearing the kilt and playing golf in the Rome of his youth, and learning the arts of war when he could have so easily slid into a life of easy hedonism.

But he could never quite imbue his followers with the same sense of purpose. Their loyalty to the Stuart cause, Sir Fitz says, sprang as much from a hatred of the pro-Hanoverian Campbells as from any desire to see the Pretender on the throne. Derby was more than a loss of military initiative; it was a loss of heart, and no guerrilla force can afford that.

Yet the Highland army got back almost to Inverness unscathed, dodging their pursuers with feints and night marches, and winning at

Falkirk their sole serious encounter with the Redcoats. But then the Prince made his second fatal mistake, choosing the dolorous moor of Culloden on which to match his by-now weary and hungry Highlanders against the well-drilled and well-fed regulars in pitched battle. The Duke of Cumberland had spent weeks teaching his troops how to resist the murderous Highland charge.

Sir Fitz believes that "Charles had had such wonderful military luck that he became over-confident. Charles should have taken to the hills and harried the Redcoats. The one thing irregulars should never do is to fight regulars on flat, open ground; the essential feature of guerrilla warfare is to have a background

into which you can fade, and from which you can spring."

Had he done that, Sir Fitz ventures, his campaign might still have stood a chance of success. But he used the Highland background to good effect only after Culloden, his charm and presence persuading the locals to speed him on his way to an eventually successful escape.

Mao Tse-Tung, another brilliant partisan leader, would have understood. The guerrilla's relationship with the local population, he observed, has to be that of the fish to water.

"Charles was a man of great physical courage, endurance and charm; he would share his last crust with people — and a fair number of their drams. But in the last resort he could not inspire his commanders to the bold stroke of

unreason, the Kingfisher flash."

Would Sir Fitz, a born adventurer shortly to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his illegal entry into Chinese Turkestan by doing it again (legally this time), have taken part in the '45, had he been a man of that time? His ancestors, after all, fought their way through hostile Campbell country to rally to the Prince. "One tends to remember the exciting moments of war; I suspect I would have joined in."

Not that, 243 years on, Sir Fitzroy Maclean is anything other than loyal to the Hanoverian descendant currently occupying the throne. He even invites his neighbour Archie Campbell to lunch.

Bonnie Prince Charlie, by Fitzroy Maclean, published on Thursday by Weidenfeld, £16.95.

The rapid development of a wide variety of new types of soya bean which could revolutionize the soya bean industry may not be far off, after a breakthrough in the breeding of genetically engineered plants reported in the latest issue of the journal *Bio/Technology*.

Each year, \$400 million (£235 million) of soya bean seeds are sold to farmers in the United States. But soya bean breeders have been hampered by a lack of variation in the plants, which limits the development of new varieties by conventional methods. Now industry will be able to tempt farmers with genetically-engineered varieties resistant to a range of diseases, insect pests and herbicides.

About 126 million acres of soya beans are grown worldwide, mainly in the US and Brazil; the crop is worth \$11 billion per year in the US alone. Its uses are varied: it makes its way into both human and animal diets.

Genetic engineering in theory offers unlimited scope for introducing novel features into the

The thoroughbred soya bean

SCIENCE REPORT

plants, but they are notoriously difficult subjects for recombinant DNA technology. The tough cellulose coatings of plant cells are a formidable obstacle to the introduction of foreign DNA, and usually have to be removed before the cells will accept it. The second step — regenerating healthy plants from the new cells — is even harder to achieve with any reliability.

In the case of soya beans, the first step was accomplished three years ago, when foreign DNA was introduced into soya bean cells in the laboratory. But only now have researchers been able to master the second step: not only do the plants accept foreign DNA but they can now be nurtured to maturity and can pass the artificially introduced characteristics on to their progeny.

And the two groups of researchers who achieved this remarkable feat did so quite independently of each other and with quite different methods.

Maud Hinchey and her colleagues of the Monsanto Company of St Louis, Missouri, infect young plants with a bacterium called *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, which is known to transmit DNA to plants in a controlled way. But Paul Christou and his team from Agracetus, based in Middleton, Wisconsin, fire gold particles coated with DNA into soya bean seeds. Both methods have their pros and cons: the Monsanto method has a success rate of about 6 per cent — an

impressive figure for genetic engineering in plants, but it might only be applicable to those soya bean varieties known to be susceptible to *Agrobacterium* infection. And modifying the method for use in other plants might prove difficult. The simpler Agracetus method has only a 2 per cent success rate, but the technology is broad enough to be applicable to any soya bean variety, or indeed, to any plant species. After pumping the seed full of DNA-coated gold particles, all that is necessary is to wait and see which germinating seedlings show the characteristics of the foreign DNA.

To identify plants that have successfully incorporated the foreign DNA into their genetic material, both groups raised soya bean seedlings with two extra genes or "markers" from bacteria;

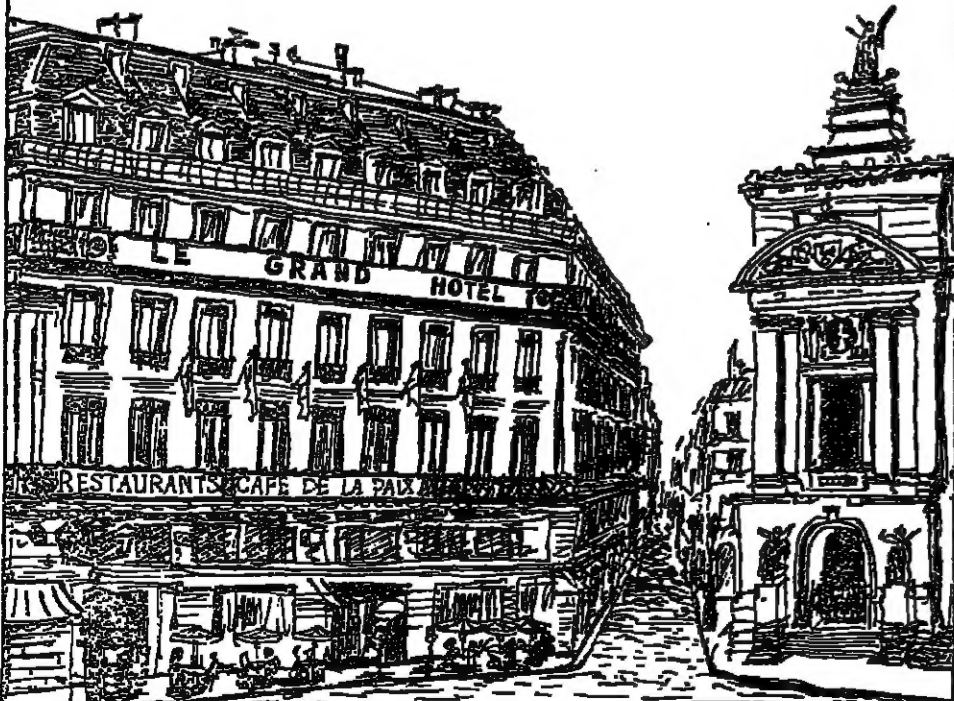
one conferring resistance to the antibiotic kanamycin and the other enabling the plant to make an enzyme called beta-glucuronidase (GUS). So, for example, only those plants resistant to kanamycin can grow on a medium containing that antibiotic; all the others will die. But the Monsanto group also used a third marker; this conferred resistance to glyphosate, the active ingredient of some herbicides. The bonus from using this is its practical use to farmers: spraying a field will kill everything but the herbicide-resistant soya bean crop itself.

These new developments could give added impetus to the relatively new soya bean industry, by speeding up the development of improved crops. Genetic engineering makes possible the introduction into soya beans of genes from completely different species, and will bring new varieties much more quickly.

Henry Gee

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LE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS
INTER-CONTINENTAL
AGAIN AND AGAIN

In spite of their wigs and their pompous self-satisfaction, lawyers are human beings like the rest of us. If you prick them, do they not bleed? If you tickle them, do they not laugh (after you have explained the joke)? Some (not many) of them even use the English language quite well. Lord Justice Staughton, who is a good classicist gone to the bad by becoming a lawyer, is a nice critic of courtly language. He has been running an urbane campaign against the use of "verily" in affidavits, on the grounds that prospective immigrants must find it a puzzling part of our immigration procedure.

Some legalese is difficult because its function is to be watertight in court, admitting only the meaning that the parliamentary draftsman intended. Other legalese is pretension showing off, pretending that lawyers are a superior breed of intellectuals who use better language than ordinary mortals. Verily, "verily" falls in the second class. Anyone

who uses it is a pompous twit.

Now Lord Justice Staughton has turned his guns on the wanton use of "learned" by barristers to refer to each other. Why do barristers refer to an opponent as their "learned friend", thus exposing themselves to an accusation of untruthfulness on at least two grounds? Just "friend" will do, to preserve civility.

When the jury hears gents in funny clothes wittering on about their learned friends, it merely confirms their impression that lawyers live in a mouldering Gothic tower, where ordinary human behaviour, language, and common sense do not apply. How about learned judges, Lord Justices, *et hoc genus egregium omnia*? Apart from its occasional sarcastic use ("the learned judge in the court below completely overlooked an ele-

NEW WORDS FOR OLD

"Would my learned friend's case for a game of *Scrabble* over a glass of wine?"



mentary rule of law"), the use of learned as a complimentary handle adds nothing of any value to legal proceedings. The judgments of Lord Denning, conspicuous for their

economy of language, rarely referred to counsel or a judge as learned; and they were none the worse for that.

Lawyers love the flattering appellation. Henry Cecil in *Brief to Counsel*: "Some practitioners think that they ought to call everyone 'learned'. It has been said that counsel once referred to the 'learned usher', but this may be apocryphal." Staughton concludes that the scattering of "learned" through legal discourse like sugar on breakfast cereal draws no useful distinction and serves no useful purpose. Hear, hear to that.

The nice derangement of legal epithets is partly the fault of our legislators, many of whom are failed lawyers, and most of whom are as vain with no cause as lawyers. In the House of Commons it is the courtly custom to refer to MPs

who are QC's as "honourable and learned" even if neither adjective is appropriate.

Members of Parliament love a bit of mutual butter, ladled out of alternate tubes, and such formal politeness is supposed to stop them indulging in vulgar abuse or fist-cuffs. However, in the House of Lords only the Lord Chancellor, present or past Law Officers, judges of the Superior Courts of the United Kingdom, and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are entitled to the label of "noble and learned".

Anything that tidies up language is a public service. However, vanity and professional self-interest are stronger motives than clear-thinking. MPs and lawyers are going to continue to stretch the truth by describing each other as "learned". So long as we do not take them seriously, this adds to the gaiety of nations.

Philip Howard

Turning the tap on insider dealing

Last week's two insider dealing scandals in which five people lost their jobs were remarkable for their resemblance to Watergate. The existence of tapes of telephone conversations proved important evidence against the people involved.

Taping your staff's telephone conversations may seem a laborious and extreme way of preventing insider trading — and may horrify chatters who conduct their social life from the office — but the system is now well established and accepted by those who work in the Square Mile.

The original reason for taping all conversations by share sellers, share wholesalers (the market-makers) and analysts (the researchers who advise on individual companies) was to resolve arguments over deals. Corporate finance departments, from which information leaked in one of

Recent scandals have highlighted the use of telephone taps in the Square Mile

last week's scandals, do not usually tape conversations. Disputes over prices or investment advice given to clients arise because note-taking in the stock market has ceased with computerization, which was speeded up by "Big Bang" in October 1986, when job differentials were eroded and major firms formed financial supermarkets.

The legal stipulation introduced earlier this year that the best possible advice available must be given to investors has also increased pressure on firms to keep a record of conversations to resolve arguments. As "best advice" is untested legally, firms are anxious to ensure that staff comply with the change in the law.

Contrary to conspiracy theory, tapes are listened to only if there is a dispute or if some other activity triggers interest, such as last week's sharp rise in a share price just before a take-over bid was announced.

Each firm now has to employ monitoring staff, called compliance officers, who are responsible for checking on staff. This is done in a variety of ways. A few firms do not allow staff to buy shares at all; others restrict dealings by making employees pay in cash the day after purchase; and all firms permit dealing only with prior consent.

But apart from the odd misuse of company phones — such as the

occasion when a stockbroker was discovered to be regularly checking the cricket score in India during a Test match — listening to office tapes has all the glamour of going to a B movie. Half the time officers find sifting through hours of material so painstaking and difficult that the idea of randomly listening for evidence of misdeeds is impractical.

And with office space in the City now costing more than £60 a square foot, banks have a storage problem. Since the tapes have to be held in secure premises near their offices for weeks, and sometimes months, the cost of compliance is high.

An officer for a leading stockbroker said yesterday that his firm would like to keep tapes for up to four years, but it had storage space for only three months.

Rosemary Unsworth

مكازم التحويل

FASHION by Liz Smith

مكازم الأجل

NAME OF THE GAME



Above: Black and white dog-tooth check cropped jacket, £50, cuffed wide leg trousers, £40; Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Leather and silver medallion belt, £150, J & M Davidson, 4 Grosvenor Street, W1. Wide wooden bangle, £21.95; silver metal stretch bracelets, £29.95 each, Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1

Below: Brown and green tweed fitted jacket, £125; cream cotton shirt with bow, £45; cream wool jodhpurs, £80; Whistles, London, Oxford, Glasgow. Leather gloves, £23.95, Dents from Selfridges; major department stores. Suede beret, £29.95, Fred Bare from Harvey Nichols, SW1. Suede bag, £100, J & M Davidson, 4 Grosvenor Street, W1



ALL THEIR OWN LABELS: PICK OF THE PACK

FENWICK: Cashmere/wool coats, £99-£149; classic silk shirt, £15.95; silk T-shirt, £14.95; Italian opaque tights, £3.99.
HARRODS: Classic tailored coat, black/navy, from £100, cashmere £600; knitted separates (see photograph).
HARVEY NICHOLS: Separates collection in plain or checked flannel or satin wool gabardine, wrap skirt from £75; tulip skirt from £79; wide-legged trousers £105; classic single-breasted jacket £185; velvet-trimmed jacket £170. Knitted merino wool, black, fuchsia, red, purple, skirt from £59, tops from £69.
HOUSE OF FRASER: Classic college coat, wool, cashmere, polyester, in camel, brown, navy, charcoal, 8-18, two lengths, £99.
LIBERTY: Cashmere/wool paisley-faced tailored coat, £129.50; classic Liberty Tana lawn shirt £35.
SELFRIDGES: Classic college-style coat, camel, navy, claret or black cashmere/wool, from £116; in lambswool £139; good, deep-crowned Loden felt hat, £15.95.



Above: Green, navy and cream Fair Isle wool sweater, £24.99; calf length wool-mix skirt in navy and gold, £29.99; punched brown leather belt, with crescent shaped buckle, £24.99; Red felt hat, with black corded ribbon trim, £19.99, Chanelle at House of Fraser, except Kensington. Paisley wool scarf, £45, Liberty.

Left: Hot pink scoop neck wool sweater dress, £45, knee-length skirt, £30, also in blue or black, Harrods, SW1. Plum suede belt, £50, Osprey from Fenwick, W1; Selfridges W1; Judy Graham, Cheltenham; Bamboo, Leicester. Gilt and pearl drop earrings, £46; gilt and pearl charm bracelet, from £58, Butler & Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; Selfridges, Harrods, Princes Square, Glasgow.

Photographs by DAVID ANTHONY
 Hair by Michael Lawless for Harri's, 305 Brompton Road, SW3
 Make-up by Rachel Turner

The word designer is surely one of the most hackneyed in current idiom. It is used these days to provide a cachet for anything from pasta to a high-priced suit. The people in the fashion business can be forgiven for making free with the word, since, for them, the tag at least has some relevance. The designer name conjures up an image of a unique style — or it should. Each of the sharp, slanting seams of an Azzedine Alaïa jersey skirt reveals its designer status as surely as the name on the label.

However, just as the fashion floors in every store on earth have adjusted to the designer age and been transformed into covered malls of "designer" boutiques, there is a growing awareness in retailing that the way to become exclusive is no longer through buying more designer labels than the shop next door. The way to be different is to take on the role of designer-manufacturer oneself, to tailor stock precisely to customer needs and, as top grocery chains do successfully, offer the store's own private-label designs.

It is how a store dictates quality, backs a new trend, ensures ample stock through the season and keeps prices down. It is the clever customer who seeks out the most exclusive label of all, stitched inside an item tailored exactly to her lifestyle (or his — it applies to menswear, too) and which en-

Shops are finding that the most most exclusive label they can carry might well be their own

black only, for £60." Even more exclusive are the linen or Liberty cotton blouses arriving in James's department at the end of this week. Manufactured by The Shirtmaker, Harrods' supply is made unique by having each blouse trimmed with a one-off vintage lace collar picked by the buyer herself in Lunn Antiques. The price for this exclusiveness, however, is £150 to £200 a blouse.

The price tag is not necessarily lower on Liberty's own-label items, where a simple denim jacket, specially trimmed, is a best seller even at £79. That glimpse of paisley facing the collar of a camel coat, a Liberty-print lining to a waxed cotton country jacket, even a dirndl in a luscious Varuna wool — none of these touches comes cheap. It is Liberty's stock-in-trade, however, and it is what gives this London landmark (which will soon have 20 Liberty branches nationwide) its unique chic. The store has, quite rightly, decided to exploit its generic style. A line of pretty blouses with big romantic collars, and sarong skirts in paisley or flowered Varuna wool, arrive in Separates any day now. A range of four classic Liberty skirts follow: long and full or pleated, also available in shorter lengths.

The Royal College of Art's star graduate this summer, Bruce Robbins, has been signed to create a Liberty line in silk, cotton and voile.

Designer Francine Seaward regularly creates an exclusive collection for Liberty, with hand and machine-made knitwear to complement the celebrated Liberty prints.

Sally Ireland, womenswear buying director for all of House of Fraser's 64 stores, ensures supplies of good-quality basics as well as the more instant fashion notions through the chain's two private labels, Weekender that the word suggests, and House of Fraser

Exclusives. "We respond to whatever the latest trends happen to be and layer our own-label items with branded names," she says. "It's the only way to ensure variety."

Even a small, trendsetting chain of fashion shops such as Whistles needs to supply own-label designs. "It is the way to establish an individual look," says Whistles' Lucille Lewin. Private labels now account for half the stock in the chain of nine Whistles shops (Glasgow, Oxford, and one opening in

Richmond in early September as well as six in London). Working one season ahead like any manufacturer, Lewin and a team of freelance designers create coats and jackets tailored in this country to her specific requirements which complement the avant-garde international "designer" style for which Whistles is famed.

"We fill in gaps that we see in the market with our own label," Lewin says. "We offer style at a price."

Lauder finds a know-all

Reviews of Paulina Porizkova's performance as a film actress in the role of Krystyna in *Anna*, released here last week, have been mixed. However, in her next performance — as the face to capture the image of the cosmetic company Estée Lauder and project it into the 1990s — Paulina is unquestionably a superstar.

In a strapless dress, adorned except for six hefty crystal cuffs at her wrist, Paulina is the picture of international sophistication and the face that sells Knowing, Lauder's newest fragrance, launched in the United States in May and due here at the end of next month.

Smouldering off magazine pages across a glass of wine and a platter of grapes, Paulina is also Lauder's Woman in Velvet, projecting autumn's cosmetic colours. In T-shirt and jeans she promotes Lauder's Active Skin Solutions; for Lauder's Private Collection scent, she appears assured and elegant.

Of the salary for her role in *Anna*, Paulina sniffs that she used to earn as much in just one day. For modelling her daily fee is \$5,000 (£3,000). Her three-year contract with Lauder is said to have boosted her earnings to \$2 million a year.

Paulina is the latest in the succession of beautiful women

PEOPLE



Paulina Porizkova: new role

who have represented Lauder over the decades, but the man behind the camera for the past 25 years has remained Victor Skrebnicki. Paulina takes over from Willow Bay, the dewy all-American girl who helped Lauder launch its fra-

grance Beautiful in 1985 and who nudged Karen Graham out of Skrebnicki pictures after a reign of 13 years.

Leonard Lauder, president of the company founded by his mother in 1948, says Paulina was initially rejected as the Knowing woman. Then: "I sat next to Anna Wintour [now editor of American Vogue] at a luncheon and she mentioned that every time Vogue puts Paulina on a cover, it is a sell-out."

Out came the test shots once more. Lauder found the one frame that spelt out Paulina's chameleon magic. "She was wearing a pair of jeans with a man's winged collar shirt and navy blazer. I absolutely fell in love with her. So I hired her."

Leonard Lauder joined the firm 30 years ago when he shared an office with the mother and was "100 per cent the national sales force". His father died in 1983 and his younger brother Ronald gave up his place in the cosmetic company for a political career.

But with the indomitable Estée, still a remarkable force in her eighties, and his wife, Evelyn Lauder, as corporate vice-president, Leonard runs the company as a family team.

Breaking with an industry maxim that it takes seven years to build up a new scent, and another seven for it to decline, Knowing has been rushed on to the market less than three years after Beautiful. The acceleration of the time between each new launch is not unconnected with what is known in the trade as the game of Follow my Lauder.

Calvin Klein has just launched Eternity, in the romantic tradition of Beautiful, so the Lauders have changed pace with the heady sophistication of Knowing. The perfume is held as a nugget of gold locked inside clear, rippled, lead crystal, a design intended to pander to a trend sweeping fashionable America: crystal power.

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LANCÔME PARIS



TIMES DIARY

ROGER BOYES

It is the Turin Shroud, that strange venerated sheet, a medieval fake? When laboratories in Oxford, Arizona and Zurich eventually report their findings, the Vatican will be all a-quiver. Carbon-14 tests cannot prove the authenticity of the shroud, which is supposed to have wrapped the body of Jesus Christ and imprinted his image, but they can show, quite unambiguously, that the cloth is of medieval manufacture.

The subject is a sensitive one in the Vatican. Not all, indeed not many, of the relics of saints could stand up to this kind of scientific examination. Unscrupulous merchants have sold mountains of fake relics to the church and believers right up to the late 19th century. In the Middle Ages regional claims on the bodies of saints were routinely settled by fobbing off bits of other people as the genuine article. Thus St Andrew now has 17 arms (scattered around various churches), John the Baptist has nearly 50 fingers and St Agatha has five breasts.

In Monsignor Peter Van Lierde, chief custodian of relics, the Vatican has a surprising champion of science. He is fed up with churches claiming that they have a phial of the Madonna's milk. New saints can expect some rigorous testing of their bones. Down two flights of stairs from the Monsignor's office, there is the workshop with a chest of drawers helpfully marked: saints, kings, popes, virgins, virgin martyrs. Inside plastic boxes, each carefully labelled, there is holy bone. When visiting dignitaries arrive in the Vatican, a friar goes downstairs to clip a piece of bone as a present from the Pope. The 80-year-old Dutch Monsignor, who has served five popes in 37 years, has a piece of Pius X's knee as his personal relic while the current Pope has fragments of St Andrew on his desk.

Scrambling through the scrubby undergrowth on the charming island of Ischia recently, I was told of different bones and a cinematic saint. I am fascinated by paparazzi, those outrageous, usually Italian, photographers who are constantly pushing back the frontiers of vulgarity. The term *paparazzo* was coined, or at least given wide currency, in Fellini's *La Dolce Vita*. Marcello Mastroianni was a hack on the back of whose Vespa perched a young man with a lens, nicknamed Paparazzo. The meaningless name now labels a disreputable tribe which seeks out, telescopically, the sagging breasts and bellies of the great as they relax on private yachts. Nowadays the *paparazzi* fight on the beaches, not on the Via Veneto, which has become an overpriced, over-trafficked, boulevard with nary a celebrity in sight.

The Costa Smeralda on Sardinia is a good hunting ground: leading out of a chartered launch or concealed in a cove, sometimes for days on end, the *paparazzi* do their entirely unnecessary duty. Christina Onassis, undressed, still fetches the biggest prizes. My companion in Ischia, Rocco, was after smaller prey, a minor television star. It is, he assures me, dangerous work. A well-known American actor filming St Francis of Assisi on location was snapped rolling naked in artificial snow and was predictably furious. The intrepid lens men went into hiding, lest his trigger fingers be broken.



Calmer scenes by far in Tuscany, which remains chianti-shire. Stroll into a piazza in say, Cortona, and you are likely to bump into your publisher, a BBC producer and a biographer, Hampstead High Street on a Sunday, with sunshine. There are the great Tuscan residents, such as Sir Harold Acton, and honorary Tuscans such as Muriel Spark who is really a Scottish Roman.

How is it that Tuscany has kept its discreet charm for the British bourgeoisie? Perhaps a sense of orderliness, of civilization absent from the wilder south. Stendhal says Tuscan pensants are "the most civilized race in the world, they look upon religion much as a social convention whose ill observance would constitute a breach of good manners, than as a faith; and Hell holds few terrors for such as they."

An archaeologist I met recently told me he has discovered the precise location, in Tuscany, of Dante's *Inferno*: the hills, the red river, presumed previously to be a product of the poet's imagination. Dante obviously drew on Etruscan ideas of demons, but now it seems we can draw up the first Ordnance Survey map of Hell.

How pleasant it is to live in an Anglophile country. Next month, for example, a Roman gallery is to stage an exhibition of the works of Arthur John Strutt who, in the more leisurely days of the 1860s, was able to devote considerable time to painting on top of his job as a *Times* correspondent in Rome.

The Italians admire us, of course, for what we were, not what we are. The Italian edition of P.G. Wodehouse's *Ring for Jeeves* has just appeared and received sophisticated, admiring reviews. The Italian cricket season is winding up now — August is too steamy, dries out the greens — but it has produced some fine spectacles of sportsmanship. "Val, val, Gianni," come the perhaps slightly too excited shouts from the pavilion. Armani whites, beautiful girls on the boundary, some beer. No cheating. No arguments with the umpire. No bribery. No hanky-panky in hotel rooms. No drugs. While British Test cricket veers towards *Dallas*, Italian cricket is *The Last Days of the Raj*. Admittedly they are not much good at it, but the spirit is the thing.

The Royal Opera House is the vandal of Covent Garden: his toric buildings should be preserved for all time. So says the actress Dulcie Gray, who argued in *The Times* on Saturday that the Opera House authorities should not be permitted to demolish the adjacent Floral Hall, a building which unfortunately stands in the way of their current expansion plan.

"Once a building has been listed," says Miss Gray, "it is only natural to assume that it is guaranteed protection" (my italics). She went on to accuse "unnamed" English Heritage commissioners of, in effect, colluding in the Floral Hall's destruction by preparing to grant consent for its dismantling.

As one of the "unnamed" commissioners (who were actually named earlier in *The Times*), I must take issue with Miss Gray. She raises an important matter of conservation, but it could jeopardize political and public consent for conservation at a time when pressure for urban redevelopment is becoming intense.

The statutory listing of buildings as of special historical or architectural interest (there are

more than 400,000 of them in England and Wales) does not imply their preservation and never has. It is merely a certificate of "importance", though this certainly invites a relevant planning authority to presume in favour of saving them. Sometimes it does, sometimes it does not. For listing to guarantee preservation, as Miss Gray demands, would give a minister excessive power to deny financial value to a building's owner. It would also invite anti-conservationist ministers simply to refuse to "list" buildings submitted to them for approval.

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (English Heritage) is the body that authorizes listed building consents in London. The committee which met last week was facing an application from the Royal Opera which came to it for direction in June. An earlier

request to demolish some Georgian buildings in Long Acre as part of the redevelopment plan had already been shelved. Whether or not the Opera "needed" the Long Acre development to pay for its expansion, a historic buildings question, Long Acre is not at present an issue.

The problem was the Floral Hall, next door to the Opera House itself and on the site of which it wishes to expand. This was an undeniably painful proposal and it received exhaustive discussion. The architect, Jeremy Dixon, proposed to retain the Bow Street facade of the Hall, restoring its lost facade and recreating its light, glazed aspect in a large new foyer.

In the event, this seemed a sensible and discreet compromise between old and new architecture, designed to blend

into a sensitive conservation area. The view of the Opera House from Bow Street would, if anything, be enhanced. It is quite untrue for the objectors to imply that the Floral Hall is to become nothing better than a commercial development.

No less absurd is their claim that this case has a bearing on that other cause célèbre, the Mappin and Webb site opposite the Mansion House in the City. Here the developer, Peter Palumbo, wishes to demolish a London landmark and seven listed buildings overlooking one of the most famous hubs in the capital for a large office block. Every urban conservation issue is a matter of judgement and compromise, but Mansion House, to put it mildly, is a wholly different matter from the Floral Hall.

Similar issues are raised by the rest of the Royal Opera dev-

elopment, indeed it is a veritable conservation textbook. The rear of the Floral Hall borders the old Covent Garden piazza, where Dixon wishes to restate the Inigo Jones feature of arcades turning the corner into Russell Street. This is an exciting opportunity for enhancing the Covent Garden area, exciting enough to justify dismantling the Floral Hall's rear elevation, which juts on to the piazza. This is to be numbered and stored under supervision and at the Opera House's expense (for a decade if need be) until a new site can be found for it. The Floral Hall itself supplanted Inigo Jones's facade. The restoration of the arcade can hardly be considered an outrage.

I remember almost two decades ago helping to confront proposals by the Greater London Council for the effective obliteration of this neighbour-

hood. The plan then was for a sequence of large office blocks, with walkways decking over subterranean motorways, rather in the style of London Wall. That was a true monstrosity which, had it succeeded, we would now bitterly regret. Covent Garden would have been "Holbornised" into oblivion.

The experience of Covent Garden since that plan was defeated has been an object lesson in careful renewal. The character of the old buildings has formed a magnet for new commercial uses, while the new uses have released resources to enhance old buildings. The key has lain in the careful adaptation of these old buildings, not in refusing all consent to alter them or change their uses or their tenancies. That would be a sure way of making the city ossify and die. That way, too, politicians and public opinion would turn against conservation and undo the gains of recent years. Those fighting to protect Covent Garden, including Miss Gray and the Community Association, have much to their credit. I fear they have this one wrong.

The author is a member of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

Simon Jenkins pleads the Royal Opera House case

A rosier Garden picture

Humphrey Taylor

Making of the precedent

Washington

History, the opinion polls, and the judgement of the political gurus are tiding to- ward a Dukakis victory. But the gurus are often wrong. George Bush has not lost yet. Public opinion is increasingly volatile. And some historical precedents will be broken whoever wins.

Harold Wilson was right. A week is a long time in politics. The latest Harris poll shows Dukakis's lead dropping from its post-convention high of 18 points to a mere six points, while Gallup shows it coming down from 16 to five for no very obvious reason except that memories of Dukakis's triumph in Atlanta have quickly faded.

Dukakis surprised America at least three times before and at the Democratic convention with his choice of Lloyd Bentsen as running mate, the extraordinary display of Democratic unity in the face of a Republican onslaught, and his eloquence. Bush needs to surprise as positively in New Orleans.

That won't be easy. Bush has been on stage for eight years. Most Americans already have a pretty clear picture of who he is (even if they are wrong), and it will take quite a surprise to change that picture. Even if he does, his "convention bounce" may also prove short-lived.

One of the toughest challenges facing Bush and his campaign manager, Jim Baker, is how to benefit from Ronald Reagan's popularity and the "peace and prosperity" of the Reagan years while establishing his own independent identity. It may be impossible.

At least Bush will not suffer as Vice-President Richard Nixon did in the 1960 campaign, which he lost to John F. Kennedy. President Eisenhower, asked by reporters to name an idea of Nixon's which he had adopted, snapped back: "If you give me a week I might think of one."

Indeed, at the weekend, Reagan publicly endorsed Bush as the man who will ensure that the economic and security achievements of the last eight years are not frittered away. But whether he can do more is debatable. A more active Reagan role might even hurt Bush by

underlining the "stature gap" between the two candidates. No sitting vice-president has been elected president since Martin van Buren's victory in 1836. The obvious unimportance of the job diminishes whoever holds it. He represents the past, not the future.

Americans are optimists, impatient with the status quo. They believe that tomorrow should always be better than yesterday. They like the idea of change. So why elect yesterday's man when there's a fresh new face promising a better future? Far from the presidential charisma rubbing off on the vice-president, it seems merely to keep him forever in the shade.

If people associate Bush with Reagan's policies at all, they are more likely to think of the Iran-Contra arms scandal and Washington's equivocation over Manuel Noriega, the Panamanian strongman, than of peace and prosperity.

After every election we find ourselves poring over the poll data from the campaign for clues as to how and when the election was won or lost. One question in our surveys might provide an answer. When asked in recent polls whether they would "like to see the next president start with new policies, or keep us headed in the same direction" Americans reply, by more than two to one, that they want to start with new policies. Only 31 per cent want the country to continue in the same direction.

After November 8 we may, with the gift of hindsight, remember another set of poll findings as having pointed to an inevitable Dukakis victory. When asked to rate Bush as a leader, on a scale of 1 to 10, fewer than half of American voters rated him positively (i.e., between 6 and 10) while 64 per cent rated Dukakis positively. Fully 66 per cent say they believe Dukakis "has the personality and leadership qualities that a president should have". Only 46 per cent believe that Bush has those qualities.

Bush's problem is not just that relatively few people have favourable opinions of him as a person, but that so many people

have firmly held opinions that are very critical. The pundits say that Bush's "negatives" are too high for him to be able to win.

The American media and pundits are a fickle lot, and when they move, they tend to move together. The press was described by both Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson as being like a flock of birds who all sit on the same wire until one flies off, when they all follow. Last week they were almost unanimous in writing off Bush's chances. Now, if all goes well for him in New Orleans, they may all give him the edge.

History may be a better guide than the media to his chances. In the short term, the Republican

POST-CONVENTION BOUNCE FACTOR

Year	Incumbent Party	Candidate	Challenge
1964	Johnson	+8%	Goldwater 0%
1968	Humphrey	+4%	Nixon +14%
1972	Nixon	+8%	McGovern -3%
1976	Ford	+9%	Carter +6%
1980	Carter	+10%	Reagan +13%
1984	Reagan	+4%	Mondale +2%
1988	Bush	?	Dukakis +13%

*Winner. Sources: Gallup & Harris.

FINAL SURGE

1948	Truman was 13% points behind in late August but won by 4% points.
1968	Humphrey was 16% points behind in August but lost by only 0.7% points.
1976	Ford was 33% points behind in July and 22% points in August but lost by only 2% points.
1980	Carter was 16% points behind in August, came back to be virtually equal in October, but lost by 11% points.
1988	Bush was 18% points behind in early August, but is now only 5-6% points behind.

In each case it was the incumbent party candidate who closed (or nearly closed) the gap. Sources: Gallup & Harris.



Bush: up against 150 years of history

convention should give Bush a "convention bounce" which will cut Dukakis's lead by anything from 4 per cent to 16 per cent (see "Bounce Factor" table). No nominee for the incumbent party since 1964 has failed to get at least a 4 per cent bounce, and the average for the last six elections was 7 per cent, which would put Bush ahead by a whisker.

Furthermore, four incumbent nominees since 1948 have come back from positions much worse than Bush's present position to get within two points of victory (see "Final Surge" table), but of these only Truman actually won. This election is being fought on the oldest of election themes.

The Republicans are asking voters not to risk losing the good times of a popular two-term president for an unproven candidate with no national or international experience. "Better the devil you know" is the message, or "Don't let them spoil it".

The latest Republican television commercials seem to have been inspired by Saatchi & Saatchi. They show the bad old times under Jimmy Carter: unemployment, inflation at home, and foreigners sunning Uncle Sam abroad. The Democratic appeal is basically a mixture of "Throw out the scoundrels" and "It's time for a change". At the moment, the American people

seem predisposed to hear the Democratic message.

Both candidates seem to have many good things to recommend them. The columnist James Reston recently wrote that "Bush and Dukakis are similar in many respects. They work. They even read. They are not ideologues. They respect brains and recruit good people. They lack Reagan's easy optimism, his amiable incompetence, his indifference to facts, and his convenient forgetfulness. Reston may be right, but that's not quite how the public views the candidates."

In every US election that I have followed, except the landslide victories of 1964 (Johnson) and 1972 (Nixon), much rubbish has been talked about electoral college votes. We are hearing it again this time. The president is elected not by the voters directly but by the members of the electoral college, who in turn are elected by the voters of each state on a winner-take-all basis. It would therefore be possible, in theory, for the candidate with the largest share of the popular vote to lose to the candidate with more electoral college votes.

In reality this has happened only three times in more than 200 years, and only on one of these occasions (in 1888, when Harrison obtained 233 electoral college votes to 168 for Cleveland, although Cleveland had 90,000 more votes) was the election won for that reason alone. So it's highly probable that the next president will be the candidate who gets the most votes at ballot-box level.

If Bush does win, he will probably do so not because of what he does but because of mistakes made by Dukakis. Indeed, one is tempted to write that while Bush can't win the election, Dukakis can still lose it.

There is still time for a decisive slip. Events and the Republicans will ensure that there are plenty of banana skins along the way. Even in the United States, where campaigns seem to go on for ever, twelve weeks is a very long time in politics.

The author is president of Louis Harris Associates, Inc.

Commentary • RAYMOND PLANT

The fairness of workfare

"Dependency" has become the new buzz word in social policy, particularly among politicians on the right. The idea has grown in importance since a seminar a year or so ago at the Centre for Policy Studies addressed by two leading theorists from the US. Charles Murray, author of *Losing Ground*, and Lawrence Mead, author of *Beyond Entitlement: The Social Obligations of Citizenship*.

The issues lying behind such theories go to the very heart of what we understand by citizenship, what we think are our obligations to one another and the role of the state in welfare. They are questions for the left as well as the right. A central aim of both is to use welfare to increase the sense of independence and autonomy among recipients. (It may have other purposes too — on the left, for example, as a way of trying to increase social equality.) But the aim I have mentioned seems central.

The dependency theorists argue that welfare creates moral hazard because it actually deepens the condition it is designed to cure. Instead of creating free and autonomous citizens it actually generates apathy and a sense of "being trapped within welfare". Poverty is not just a matter of lack of resources which might, for example, be met by a guaranteed income; it is a matter of attitude and motivation which welfare expenditure cannot itself cure.

Because people come to expect welfare as an entitlement, they lose the incentive to try to move out of poverty and dependence on a welfare cheque. They

become distanced from those forms of self-discipline and motivation which are necessary conditions for escape from poverty and entry into the labour market.

Once this is recognized, there seem to be only three solutions. One is to cut back on welfare benefits to create negative incentives to escape from poverty. This is the view favoured by Murray. Another option is to use methods of encouragement such as job clubs for the unemployed and voluntary and community initiatives in poor areas to motivate people to try to take control of their own lives and escape from welfare.

The final option is to make welfare benefits much more conditional. Instead of seeing welfare payments as a basic entitlement, related to a specific need, for the able-bodied it could be made conditional on discharging particular obligations of "workfare" or "earnfare".

This is the view taken by Mead. Instead of being a categorical right, welfare becomes linked to a strict obligation to participate in work or training which will lift people out of dependency and give them the skills to live more autonomous and dignified lives by entering the labour market.

In the US such views now seem so commonplace that the American Enterprise Institute recently published *A Community of Self-Reliance: The New Consensus on Family Welfare*, which embodies many of these ideas, particularly those of Mead.

However, these ideas pose questions for both the left and the right about the nature of citizenship in our society.

If we take the Mead view, then the fundamental issue is whether citizenship carries unconditional rights. Ralf Dahrendorf has argued that civil rights are categorical, so why should welfare rights be less so. However, his critics will argue first that there is a sharp distinction between a civil and political right and a right to welfare. A welfare right is inherently a right to a scarce resource and is not appropriate for legal enforcement. One is relatively costless, the other requires huge public expenditure.

Secondly, we have to be aware of the effects of making the entitlement categorical. In the case of equality before the law, such a right gives us a sense of security, and may add to our sense of confidence and independence. However, a right to resources may well do the opposite in a society in which worth is measured, at least in part, in terms of market performance.

The Mead approach poses problems for the Conservatives because it involves a considerable strengthening of public authority with the aim of producing policies which try to change the motivation of the poor. With the liberal emphasis within the party on the limited capacity and knowledge available to government and the unintended consequences of public policy, this approach will cause difficulties, because it does imply social engineering on quite a large scale.

It also assumes that there is a consensus on the social values of citizenship which underpin such policies — but this hardly fits Mrs Thatcher's strictures on "society". The current voluntaristic approach is obviously compatible with the Government's philosophy, but the critics argue that this is insufficient to cure the malaise. Because it is voluntary it fails to reach those who are most marginalized and dependent.

On the left, there is an urgent need to rethink the idea of citizenship. It would be difficult to argue that dependency theory is wholly wrong, and while the left sees welfare in terms of entitlement and not of obligation it will be able to produce only a very ad hoc answer to an issue which in the next few months is likely to assume a major place in the policy debate.

Yet there is little in the social tradition which requires those of us who are socialists to see citizenship in terms of entitlement without obligations. If a Labour government were pursuing a full employment policy across regions and funding adequate training programmes, what would actually be wrong with making an able-bodied person's own benefits dependent on a stringent, available-for-work-or-training test?

Such an approach is certainly characteristic of Sweden and might be a way of mobilizing public support for both public expenditure on better training and for better unemployment benefits.

The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

AUGUST 16 ON THIS DAY 1917

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. On June 26 the first division of its regular army landed in France.

"OLD GLORY" IN LONDON

American Troops Welcomed

Yesterday morning Londoners had one of their few chances to cheer and was enthusiastic since the war began. American troops marched through the streets behind the flag of the great Republic. For weeks past — indeed, since the United States came into the war — English people have been hearing rumours of the number of troops being sent from the States to the French front. Yesterday they had some demonstration.

The Censor and our War Office, the American Embassy and the American military authorities decided that it would be better in the interests of all concerned if no very early preliminary announcements were made. Consequently the gathering was perhaps small in numbers, but was in no way lacking in enthusiasm. The cheering on some parts of the route was continuous.

From 8.30 am the troops marched from Waterloo to the Wellington Barracks. At the railway station there were some hundreds of British soldiers going on leave from France. It was there that the Americans got their first noisy welcome.

The men were adorned all along the route. They were a remarkably uniform lot, and their physique was splendid. All of them are volunteers, and most of

them are men who have been working with their hands in the West, and they are necessarily as fit as an open air, rigorous life can make them. They marched with a free step, much like the Colonial troops, and they showed that they had learnt their drill. Hardly a man or woman in the crowd realised that nearly all these men were civilians on leave. It is good to let it be known. After a month and a half of drilling these men marched as well as many of our permanent battalions.

The Americans wear the hat that has been made familiar to us by the New Zealand forces — a felt hat with a straight brim and a peaked crown. Each unit of the American Army wears a different colour round the crown, with two tassels hanging on the brim in front. The men carried waterproof capes slung in their belts behind. Instead of puttees they wore canvas leggings laced in front. These are particularly useful for every class of service. On the Mexican border they were found to be cool and comfortable. In France they will be every bit as useful, for they do not collect as much mud as puttees.

The sergeants, many of them with medals, ribbons telling of their service in Mexico, the Philippines, or China, all wore automatic pistols hung handily on the right hip. Their chevrons denoting rank are reversed and the "Vs" of the stripes point upwards. There was at least one man from the New York post in the non-commissioned ranks.

At the head of each contingent there was carried the Stars and Stripes, and it can safely be said that "Old Glory" has never had such a rousing reception in the streets of London before. As each colour party passed it was saluted by every man among the watching crowds. Civilians doffed their hats, and soldiers saluted rigidly.

مكثان الأصيل



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PAPER WALLS

Chinese wall: (after the defensive wall built between China and Mongolia in the 3rd c. B.C. An insurmountable barrier (to understanding, etc.)

— Oxford English Dictionary

Many of the questions raised by the latest revelations of insider dealing in the City of London remain unanswered. There are two statements, however, whose truth is becoming clearer by the day.

The first is that such dealing still takes place. It happens not only for personal gain but, more worryingly, for career advancement.

The second is that it is not limited to the "bucket shop" operations which will be run out of town by the new enforcement apparatus of the Financial Services Act. It happens in the highest citadels of the Square Mile.

Of the insider cases which have come to light in the past week, the abuse uncovered at County NatWest WoodMac, part of the National Westminster Bank Group, is the most alarming. Information relating to a proposed sale of the Inter-Continental Hotels chain "reached" the two market-makers, who were (according to the bank) "informed they were not in a position to deal". Subsequently, as we know, they dealt and were dismissed.

The two young market-makers were not out to make any personal gain: their motive was to make sure their firm did not lose money. It is almost beyond belief that if they were told not to deal, they would have gone against those specific instructions, and risk dismissal, for no personal gain.

They must have felt it was acceptable to use inside knowledge to protect their employer from loss. Their employer showed them in the clearest terms, by dismissing them, that they were wrong. But the question must remain about the ethical climate here. Was it such that the two could have imagined a wink, or a nod, alongside the instruction not to deal? If so, will the dismissals be sufficient to change matters?

Both the County NatWest WoodMac case and the second instance, involving three top merchant banking organizations, Midland Montagu, Morgan Grenfell and Lazard Bros, were picked up because those on the wrong end of the deals, those other businesses which sold shares without the benefit of inside knowledge, complained. The movements of the share prices suggests they were not the only ones gambling on a certainty.

So again there is the question of the ethical climate in the City. In these days the telephone calls in the dealing rooms are generally tape-recorded. Thus where insider dealing is

suspected, it is now possible to trace the culprits and confront them with tape recorded evidence of their misdeeds. And yet today's whiz-kids appear to have learnt little from yesterday's presidents. The prospect of discovery does not seem enough to break a tradition.

Insider trading is an activity which has only relatively recently become a criminal offence in this country. The practice was tolerated, even occasionally encouraged to help maintain what is euphemistically known as an "orderly market" (one where the professionals do not lose money). Information relating to a particular company would be passed from one mouth to an adjacent ear, not so much for personal gain but to avoid sudden shocks to the market.

Conflicts of interest did arise, but because of the way in which the market was organized, with brokers acting for clients and entirely different firms, jobbers, acting only for themselves as market-makers — conflicts within a single firm were minimal. "Big Bang" and the switch to dual capacity, where firms act both for themselves as market-makers and for clients as agents, built potential conflicts of interest into the system.

Complex checks and balances are necessary to stop this potential becoming actual. Within large organizations such as County NatWest or Midland Montagu, information is bound to leak. The chief protection is what is colloquially known as the Chinese Wall, the "insurmountable barrier" which is deemed to separate those with sensitive inside knowledge from those who do not.

Unfortunately such walls will always have chinks in the mortar. They may more often, indeed, resemble those oriental walls of paper through which everything passes and little is left to the imagination.

The only real protection for clients is the integrity of the practitioners. Senior people within those organizations have to be aware of what is happening in other departments, and the real test is whether those who do have information treat it with appropriate care. Making them "insiders" puts them on honour not to misuse information.

No system of compliance officers, tape recordings and the rest of it can stop information falling into inappropriate hands. In the end, the security of the system depends on the integrity of those using it. The shattered careers of those individuals found wanting should form a powerful reminder to others. So should the tarnish today on some old and distinguished City name plates.

THE LABOUR INTEREST

If the Labour Conference votes this autumn to expel the electricians union (the EEUPTU) because of its no-strike agreements, this will amount to something much worse for Mr. Kinnoch than a mere symbol of the intransigence of the left to reform. He will face one possible danger immediately, and the probability of a far greater danger in the long term.

Immediately, if the left were to succeed in securing the passage of the emergency motion for expulsion on the first day of the conference, as it means to attempt, the EEUPTU (with its 336,000 members) will be ineligible to cast its block vote in the deputy leadership election. Given the anticipated tightness of the result, it is not inconceivable that this could tip the balance against Mr. Roy Hattersley's re-election. That would signal a frame of mind in the party which would make Mr. Kinnoch's reformist policies much more vulnerable.

Those on the conference arrangements committee may, however, try to prevent the debate (though if they attempt this they could be voted down) in order to have the decision referred to a special NEC committee. But even if that puts off the evil day, it becomes increasingly hard to see how the expulsion of the EEUPTU can be avoided in the long term.

The significance of that to Mr. Kinnoch is the loss of voting strength just when he needs it most in his attempts in the next few years to secure the revision of Labour's policies in a moderate direction. Furthermore, next year it seems quite possible that the AEU, the engineers' union, with some 800,000 members, will be in exactly the same position as the EEUPTU.

The AEU (which was defeated by the Transport and General Workers Union over the proposed Ford single-union plant at

Dundee) has made an effective strike-free deal with Coca Cola for a site in Wakefield. The outcome is not only the present industrial action banning overtime at other Coca Cola-Schweppes plants, but the possibility that the AEU will be on the tumbrel to the party scaffold at next year's Labour Conference.

Mr. Bill Jordan, the president of the AEU, is right to see all this as threatening to make Labour unelectable. The facts are simple. The trade union movement has already shrunk 2.5 million members since 1979. If both the electricians and engineers are to be expelled from the TUC and the Labour Party, that will be a further roughly 1.1 million moderate votes fewer in the traditional Labour movement.

It would thus become increasingly hard for the movement to bring up to date its social, economic and industrial policies. Labour will be struck in the rut that loses it members and brings electoral disaster.

Little though they like some of the company they have to keep, neither the AEU nor the EEUPTU leaders wish to leave the Labour Party. They know that most of their shop stewards are Labour supporters and they would rather struggle for the reform of left-of-centre politics from within the Labour Party than from outside.

But if it has to be done outside, that is not their decision. Somehow or other, left of centre politics have to be reformed. The state of non-Tory politics is chaotic; the centre is split and without policies while Labour fights only itself. If the left-centre is to regroup, the location in the political structure of the moderate unions, the mainstay of Mr. Kinnoch's support, is likely to be crucial. It is that which gives particular political interest to the struggle now going on.

REDUCING THE RISK

The number plate on cars belonging to members of the British forces in Germany is easily recognized. It was given its BFG distinction in 1951 so that the German authorities could distinguish between cars which should or should not have paid their taxes. That was a sensible arrangement then. Today it helps terrorists and should be changed.

IRA killers who wish to identify military vehicles have a number of ways of doing so. Changing number plates will not make them undetectable. It will, however, reduce the terrorist's certainty of his target — a worthwhile achievement.

There are those who argue that it would be wrong to react in such a way. The IRA, it is said, would find comfort in forcing the Government to take panic measures to counter the action of its gunmen.

There would be some force in this if the changes were carried out in a panic or if it were a sensitive diplomatic matter. But they need not be and it is not.

Operational changes need to be taken all the time to counter the IRA. In that sense the change would be no greater than the regulations for wearing flak jackets. As Mr. Archie Hamilton, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces, rightly said in his statement on Sunday, the Government's paramount concern is to take a decision that is in the best interests of the British servicemen and their families.

The issue has already been examined on a number of previous occasions and each time it was ruled out because the balance of the argument was in favour of keeping the present system. But the recent Ostend shooting incident makes a difference. Warrant Officer Heakin was killed because of the number plate on his car. There are 90,000 British forces' cars in Germany. They are all potential targets, even when being driven by a serviceman's wife doing the school round.

There are two options: a change to German or to British plates. A change to German number plates would raise legal problems with the German authorities while bringing no clear security advantage. Ninety per cent of the cars owned by British military and civilian personnel in Germany are right-hand drive. So the cars would still stand out.

The solution is to talk urgently with the German Government about allowing British number plates to replace the present system. Individual servicemen have already indicated that this is what they would prefer.

Even this change will take time. The cars will have to be registered in the servicemen's home towns and agreement will have to be reached with the Germans over insurance and MoT. But the cars driven by off-duty servicemen will be indistinguishable from normal British tourist vehicles. That may not be without its price too. But, on balance, it is the best move.

Low flying that causes upsets

From Professor M. J. Delany
Sir, I would like to issue with your leader on low flying (August 11) claiming that residents of the Lake District suffer less than those living near busy airports.

Up to little less than a year ago I was living directly beneath the flight path and within 8km of a busy international airport (Muscot) that permitted night flying. Here the jets, whether landing or taking off, followed a fixed route. Their noise gradually increased until they were overhead and then gradually declined.

In the case of low-flying military jets over Cumbria the approach can be from any direction, can be very sudden, is extremely noisy and, if the approach is made into the wind, the jet can be above you with virtually no prior warning.

I can assure your leader writer this is a much more frightening experience than anything encountered living near a major airport.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. DELANY,
Hill View,
Ravenstonedale, Cumbria.
August 11.

From Dr J. L. Roberts
Sir, Your otherwise admirable leader on the nuisance caused by low-flying aircraft omitted to emphasise that it is young children rather than adults who suffer most from the noise they create in passing overhead.

I am quite willing to tolerate the occasional sortie, however alarming it seems at the time, for the sake of the peace and quiet that I otherwise enjoy. The same cannot be said for my daughter, aged 2½ years. Even the distant sound of an aircraft, barely perceptible to my ears, sends her running indoors for comfort. Closer encounters are able to reduce her to a quite hysterical state.

All this stems from an unfortunate episode last year, when an aircraft passed very low immediately overhead. Other children in the neighbourhood are equally frightened, and react in a similar manner.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. ROBERTS,
Clair Innis, Strathgongue,
Tongue by Lairg,
Sutherland.
August 11.

Time and the elderly

From Mr G. Leonard Wensley
Sir, The letters of Mr. Crace (August 2) and Mr. Wright (August 7) have drawn attention to some of the problems of our ageing population. The idea of Universities of the Third Age was imported from France in 1982 and there are now more than 120 organisations throughout the UK.

The concept as it has developed in the UK is that those who are most aware of the problems of ageing establish their own self-help organisations. They provide for their own self-generated resources opportunities for their members to follow existing interests or to explore new ones. Here in Cambridge we have some 120 activities for our 950 members.

So much of the debate about the needs of people after retirement appears to be directed towards expectations from society. With Universities of the Third Age emphasis is on self-help, although assistance from public sources is always welcome.

Yours faithfully,
G. LEONARD WENSLEY
(Director of Studies),
University of the Third Age
in Cambridge,
8a Castle Street, Cambridge.
August 7.

Pension entitlement

From the Secretary of British Telecom
Sir, Mr. Robert Breckman (August 5) is totally wrong to suggest that British Telecom gave a retirement "pension" of about £1 million to its former chairman. The sum referred to in the company's 1988 annual report and accounts — £866,088 — was the cost of an annuity purchased to fund his cumulative pension entitlement.

This pension was — under normal nationalised-industry arrangements — determined by the secretary of state when British Telecom was still a nationalised industry. There was thus a clear financial and legal obligation on the company. It would not have been open to the shareholders to change these arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
M. ARGENT, Secretary,
British Telecom,
81 Newgate Street, EC1.
August 9.

Bowdler's grave

From Mr G. R. Orrin
Sir, As a local historian who has recently been commissioned to write a definitive history of All Saints Church, Oystermouth, I can assure Mr. Dannie Abse (Diary, August 10) that Thomas Bowdler's grave and last resting place is indeed to be found in the churchyard. It is an altar-tomb grave, approximately 25 yards due west of the north porch, next to a pink marble plinth.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY R. ORRIN
(Assistant Librarian),
University College of Swansea,
Singleton Park,
Swansea, West Glamorgan.
August 10.

Rationalizing the hospital service

From Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)
Sir, The letter (August 10) signed by the Chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee of the British Medical Association and his three colleagues provides yet another illustration of how members of BMA committees appear to be sadly out of touch with the realities of the NHS.

Pointing to the recruitment difficulties which demographic trends will cause within the next decade and averting that before long statutory limits will be imposed on doctors' working hours, they call for "immediate plans" to be "drawn up to begin the process" of creating a single-site comprehensive general hospital in each health district.

As the doctors must surely know, this process began years ago. It is true that it was checked by Labour's economic crisis of 1976, but the lost ground has been made up quickly by the intensive hospital-building programme of recent years. It is also true that not all general hospitals are yet on single sites, but that is part of the planning of the health authorities.

Indeed it is the very success of the new hospital programme which has fuelled the allegations of "cuts and closures". Local opinion and the media focus on the loss of cherished cottage hospitals and ignore the fact that the modern hospitals a few miles down the road provide much more extensive and modern facilities.

The press seem much happier to carry pictures of old hospitals closing than new ones being opened. In fact I share the view now gaining ground that in many areas there is much to be said for the preservation of small local hospitals, largely serviced by general practitioners, supported by visiting consultants.

A much more promising solution to the problems of hospital staffing forecast by Dr. Brodie is offered by the scheme for health credits which I have put forward, based on recommendations of a BMA committee which reported in 1970 but which the association then ignored.

Nurses' pay pointer

From Dr Adrian Seville
Sir, The collapse, in acrimony over grading, of the recent nurses' pay settlement provokes comparison with the similarly-hailed settlement for university academic staff agreed in March, 1987. That, like the nurses' settlement, gave substantial increases in pay, intended to deal with recruitment and retention problems, and was to provide a flexible and favourable grading structure so that responsibility and effort could be rewarded.

The new "managerial" tone of the settlement reflected the approach necessary to unlock the Treasury purse and all parties — Government, vice-chancellors, and unions — expressed some satisfaction, in their various fashions and degrees.

Yet, within days of its being signed, individual universities were regretting the settlement and

Policy in Azerbaijan

From Miss Nora Beloff
Sir, Two objections need to be raised against the Soviet version of the Armenian crisis (letter from Mr. Balashov, of the Novosti Press Agency, August 8). First, as long as foreign correspondents are shut out of the troubled region, we cannot know what is really happening. The Soviet media have too long a record of suppressing unpleasant happenings for us to be able to rely exclusively on their accounts.

Second, the conflict over Nagorno Karabakh dates not, as the letter suggests, to Brezhnev's time, but has very long historical antecedents and there are indeed good reasons why the Armenians should feel that the Bolsheviks betrayed them. Fighting between the rival ethnic and religious groups tearing the Caucasus apart at the end of the First World War and on August 2, 1919, after fierce fighting, the briefly independent Republic of Armenia was forced to surrender the mainly Armenian province of Karabakh to the Azerbaijanis.

Then, after the Red Army forced Erevan to accept Moscow rule, Lenin was eager to placate

Somali civil war

From Mr John H. Smith
Sir, Unfortunately I missed Mr. Andrew Buckoke's report (July 22) on the Somali civil war. However I would like to respond to the letter from the Somali Ambassador (August 4).

I have recently returned from Mogadishu and that city is full of rumours over what is happening in the north of the country. None of these can be substantiated for the simple reason that no one is allowed to travel to the war-torn region to see for themselves.

Accounts of the brutality of the fighting abound: 50,000 dead is a widely-believed figure. Hargeisa, a major town, has been reputedly flattened by bombing.

In Mogadishu there is much distress among people who have relatives in the north. No one dares speak out, due to the fear of arrest by the security police. What is so galling is the virtual news blackout about this dreadful conflict.

Somalia undoubtedly has many problems facing it. The mismanagement of its economy by

This scheme would involve a more positive role for general practitioners and reduce the pressures on hospitals, which at present are often used to excess. Experience in other countries suggests that it is the way the Prime Minister's review should lead us. Sincerely,
RAY WHITNEY,
House of Commons.
August 10.

Pipeline pedestal in Snowdonia

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and others
Sir, The Central Electricity Generating Board is refusing to bury its new pipeline in Snowdonia. It wants to put it on a pedestal, creating a 6ft-high eyesore running for a mile through the Snowdon horseshoe. This would replace two smaller pipes which have spoiled this view for over 80 years.

Lord Marshall has said that "most careful and sensitive treatment is required" for any development in the national parks. He takes the CEB's statutory obligation towards the environment "very seriously".

He does not take seriously those civil engineers who tell him that he can bury his pipeline without too much trouble. He ignores the ecologists who say that the scar will heal in a short time.

He wants to disfigure one of the most beautiful parts of Wales without even finding out whether the pipe could be buried. If a whole power station can be buried in a mountain at Dinorwic, as the advertisements testify, it is difficult to imagine why a pipeline cannot be concealed.

Lord Marshall says that he would rather close the small and ageing power station at Cwm Dyli than bury the pipe that would feed it. So be it. The station contributes very little to the National Grid. It was designed to be unmanned, although the CEB has since discovered eight to nine jobs that would be "lost" if the station were to close.

The honest choice he faces is either bury the pipeline or abandon the station.

Yours etc.
ROD HACKNEY (President, RIBA, and Snowdonia National Park Society),
CHRIS BOWEN (President, British Mountaineering Council),
FAY GODWIN (President, Ramblers Association),
BRIAN REDHEAD (President, Council for National Parks),
FRANCIS TIBBALS (President, Royal Town Planning Institute),
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1.

Ozone layer

From Mr H. Kessler
Sir, If we know that CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) destroy the ozone layer (Spectrum, August 1) and even if the hole we have already created will last for the next 50 years, can Du Pont and other CFC manufacturers really plead commercial considerations for only phasing out production by the year 2000?

Surely it should be stopped immediately, whatever the business consequences may be. The few survivors of the human race who ultimately escape the consequences of rain-forest destruction, wildlife destruction, and ozone-layer destruction are unlikely to be concerned at the level of Du Pont's profits in 1990.

Yours faithfully,
H. KESSLER
19 Breeze Road,
Southport, Merseyside.
August 10.

Speeding tolerance

From Mr John McGlynn
Sir, Your Transport Correspondent (August 12) reported on the continuing policy of the police to operate "margins of tolerance" when deciding whether speeding motorists should be prosecuted.

Each day I travel in my 3.6 litre saloon car from my seaside home in Blackpool to my dockside office in Preston along the fast, open A583 trunk road. This 12-mile journey does not pass through any built-up areas, but involves seven changes of speed limit to comply with the law.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MCGLYNN,
173 Newton Drive,
Blackpool, Lancashire.
August 12.

Stage fright

From Mrs Elizabeth Belsey
Sir, Mr. Richard David, in his comment (August 10) on your obituary of Fanny Rowe (August 3), modestly does not mention that he was playing Antony to her Cleopatra. I wonder whether he remembers a notorious incident that took place during one of the performances.

Cleopatra had just died, and I, as Charmian, was about to die, too, when a young crowd rushed shouting from the wings on to the stage behind us. He was immediately seized and dragged out; but in the agitation of the moment I forgot my lines.

"It is well done", hissed the corpse of Cleopatra, lying at my feet, and I recovered and continued.

When the curtain fell, we all sprang to life and ran off-stage to find out what had happened.

"It's all right", said a stage-hand soothingly. "Don't worry, his trousers have been taken off".

In the Cambridge of those days (1934) extreme disapproval of anybody's conduct was registered in this manner.

I have never known who the culprit was.

Yours,
ELIZABETH BELSEY,
Flat 3, Heathend,
4 Bromley Lane,
Chislehurst, Kent.
August 10.

Yours faithfully,
J. I. CLOHERTY,
118 Uxbridge Road, W12.
August 10.

Calculations based on your table suggest that in every age category men have fewer accidents than women per mile.

Yours faithfully,
J. I. CLOHERTY,
118 Uxbridge Road, W12.
August 10.

Accident statistics

From Mr J. I. Cloherly

Sir, If men have one-and-a-half times as many driving accidents as women, but drive twice as far (report, August 9) aren't men less accident-prone, not more so?



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 15: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia this morning.

Having been received by Mr R A Robertson (Lord Provost of Aberdeen), Her Majesty and The Duke of Edinburgh met representative groups of those associated with the Piper Alpha Disaster.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently drove to Balmoral Castle. Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Princess Royal.

Golden Wedding
The Rev Harry and Mrs Irene Hutton celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on August 13.

The Prince of Liechtenstein celebrates his birthday today.

Birthdays today

Mr Menachem Begin, former Prime Minister of Israel, 75; Mr M.G. Bird, chairman, Varsity Holdings, 67; the Right Rev Ronald Bowdler, Bishop of Southwark, 62; Sir Philip Dowson, architect, 64; Mr Ted Hughes, poet laureate, 58; Sir Donald Maitland, civil servant and diplomat, 66; the Duke of St Albans, 73; Mr John Standing, actor, 54; Professor W. S. C. Symmers, pathologist, 71; Sir James Taylor, mining engineer, 86; Mr Jeff Thompson, cricketer, 38; Sir Geoffrey Warrick, former vice-chancellor, Oxford University, 65; Sir Jack Wellings, former chairman, The 600 Group, 71; Professor B. Wolcott, Professor of French, London University, 84.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Arthur Cayley, mathematician, Richmond, Surrey, 1821; Jules Laforgue, poet, Montevideo, 1860; Dame Mary Gilmore, poet, Goulburn, New South Wales, 1865; Georgette Heyer, historical novelist, London, 1902.

DEATHS: Thomas Fuller, scholar, London, 1661; Rama Krishna, teacher and writer, Calcutta, 1886; Robert Bunsen, chemist, Heidelberg, 1893; Umberto Boccioni, sculptor, Verona, 1916; Sir Joseph Lockyer, astronomer, Salcombe Regis, Devon, 1920; "Babe" Ruth, baseball player, New York, 1948; Louis Jourvet, actor and producer, Paris, 1951; Selman Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin, Nobel laureate 1952; Hyannis, Massachusetts, 1973; Elvis Presley, Memphis, Tennessee, 1977.

The "Petrie" massacre, Manchester, 1819. The Tate Gallery, London, was opened, 1897.

Today's royal engagement

Prince Edward, Patron of the National Youth Theatre of Great Britain, will attend the opening night of the NYT's production of *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* at the Bloomsbury Theatre at 7.15.

RAF history in flowers

Seventy years of Royal Air Force history will be on display in a Festival of Flowers at the Central Church of the RAF, St Clement Dances in The Strand, London, from September 16-18.

Among the arrangements will be scenes from the Battle of Britain in 1940, and the damage sustained by the church during the night bombing of London in 1941.

The craftsmanship which went into the restoration of the church after the war, and the work of Sir Christopher

Wren, the church's architect, will also be featured.

Other displays will show the RAF's development into the late 20th century.

Wives from throughout the RAF will produce the exhibits which will include contributions from Germany and Cyprus.

The festival will be open from 9.30 am to 7.30 pm each day. Entrance fee of £2 includes a souvenir brochure. Proceeds will go to the RAF Benevolent Fund.

Further Kent degrees

The following additional degrees have been awarded by Kent University.

Faculty of Humanities

BA (Hons)

Film Studies and History & Theory of Art

Class II (Ord 1): J R Hibbert.

English and American Literature

Class II (Ord 1): T A McBride.

Class III: C H Reid.

History

Class II (Ord 1): C J Riley.

BA (Hons)

S J Boden (History & Theory of Art and Comparative Literature Studies); P Studies and History; J R Hillwell (History).

BA (Aegrotat)

D F Fitzjohn (History and Law)

Faculty of Information Technology

BS (Hons)

Computer Science

Class III: J A Sion

BS (Aegrotat)

M C Cocker (Mathematics)

BA (Hons)

Mathematics and Accounting

Class II (Ord 1): T Fower; K M Leck.

Class II (Ord 2): E A Johnston.

Innovation

First, catch your bank manager

By Ronald Faux

Like all good inventions, John Slack's Tidebeater was a simple idea that came to him in a flash and solved a problem endured by fishermen since Roman times. Persuading the risk capitalists who claim to help struggling inventors to turn their ideas into profitable reality proved more difficult.

Mr Slack, aged 40 and a keen sea angler is a father of six who lives in Rochdale, Lancashire. He developed his invention after seeing a fellow angler throw a brick attached to a length of string into Bridlington harbour. "The problem is that when the tide is strong and the fish are feeding on the bottom, your hook wafts about way above them. Yet if you weight the hook down among the fish you cannot feel any response when you get a bite", he said.

The Tidebeater provided a compromise. The device, a more sophisticated version of the Bridlington brick, holds down the hook and automatically releases it when a fish bites. "There are tens of thousands of fishermen in Britain who face this problem every weekend. The market is huge", he said.

Last December, he began manufacturing the device, which he markets for £69, after seeking help from the various government departments and banks that set out to help entrepreneurs. "The bank that likes to say yes said no, the listening bank went deaf and the black horse galloped away". Mr Slack said of his efforts to raise the capital to back his idea.

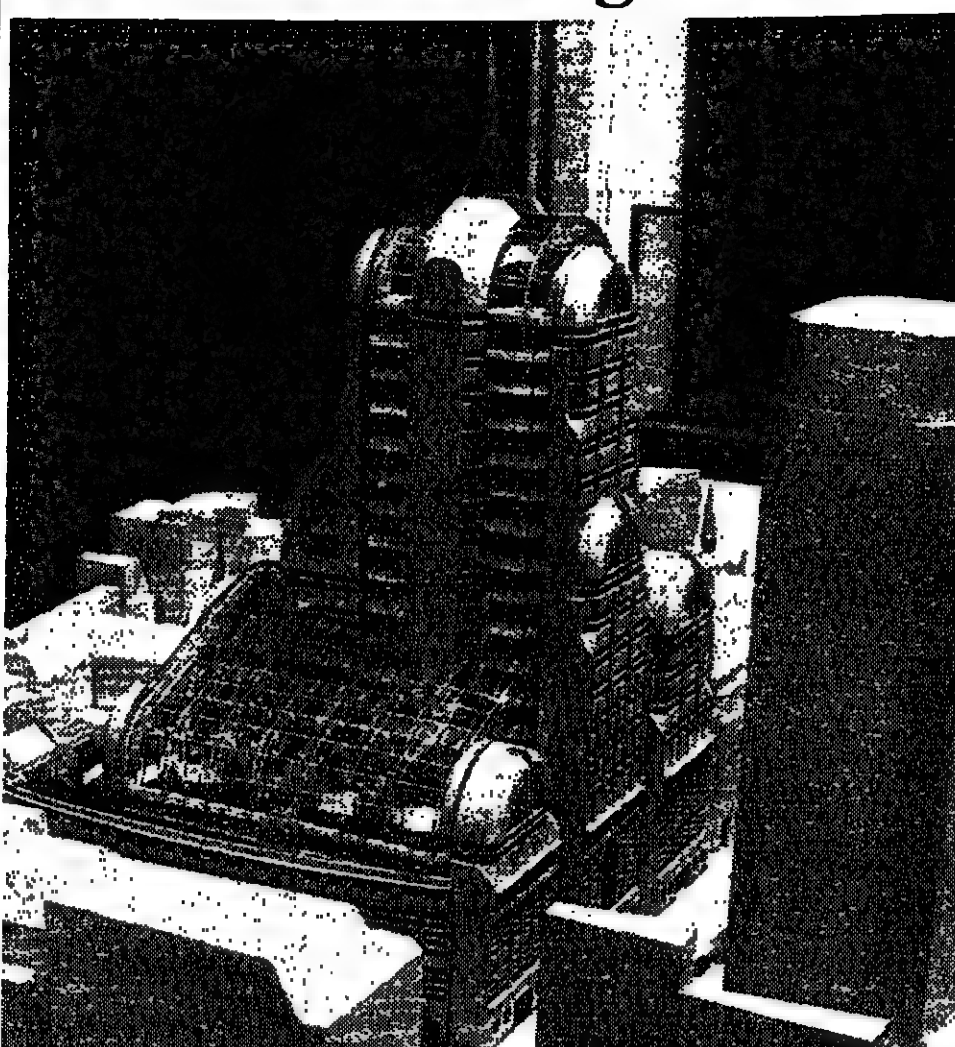
A Barclays manager with no interest in fishing provided £15,000 towards the £50,000 he eventually raised by selling two cars and a garage business.

Mr Slack became particularly disenchanted with the help provided by the government and local authority agencies. "The provisos laid down by the DTI meant that I didn't qualify for anything, mainly because I had already started up my business", he said.

Mr Slack has begun a sales drive through an agent in France but finds himself in competition with a American company with an apparently unlimited promotional budget that is marketing a similar but, he claims, inferior device for almost twice the price. "According to my information they are selling 100,000 units a year in America and if they can do that in the States, I can do that in Europe. What I want is a bank manager who has tried to catch a bottom feeding fish in a strong tide. Someone who understands."

Architecture

Seductive models go on show



One of the architectural models: A Barclays Bank building planned for Lombard Street in the City and designed by GJM Partnership (Photograph: Paul Lovelace).

By Charles Kneiff

Architecture Correspondent

Architectural models have a lot to answer for. More misery has been inflicted on the public thanks to the seduction of a planning committee or board of directors by a well-constructed cardboard impression of a finished project than most architects would ever dare to admit.

On the plus side, they help those who cannot read plans and sections — the overwhelming majority — to share some vision of the future with their creators.

Almost 100 Lilliputian interpretations of buildings either yet to come or consigned to the dustbins of history forever, go on show today at the Royal Academy in London (until August 30; free).

They are the work of members of the Association of Consultant Architects, which represents more than 500 of the country's leading private practices.

Among the projects on display are a new Residence for the British High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, by Brian Clouston

& Partners, which will be completed next month; a Barclays Bank building in Lombard Street, in the City, to be built 1990-92, by GJM Partnership and inspired (just a little) by the Chrysler Building in Manhattan; a proposal to refurbish the Duke of Hall at the Royal Academy of Music, London, by Bickerdike Allen Partners; and a development at Burners Road, London, by Hutchinson & Partners Architects, whose senior partner, Mr Max Hutchinson, is likely to be the next president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

match and by five in the second match.

RESULTS: Four Stars "A" division: 1. J C H Wightwick, 1. Thomson, M Garvey, P King score 88, 2. A Hughes, S P B Auchterlonie, R C Hyde, D Bird; score 85, 3. B J Callaghan, R A Cliffe, P Czerniewski, J Niblett; score 79.

"B" division: 1. P Ackerman, Mrs D Ferris, Mr and Mrs P Williams; score 91, 2. A Dyson, G Hartley, J Hobson, P J Crouch; score 85, 3. R Bentley, M Ferguson, J Mason, J Popplestone; score 81½.

Brighton Bowl: 1. W Brooman, R A F Robinson, D Macer, A M G Thompson, K Loveys; score 189. Second: P J Franklin, M Summers-Smith, M Chawer, J Jansma; score 187; and T Agarwal, Mrs J Wade, J Wade, R Kingstons; score 187.

Mr Clifford Laet, of Akrotyrd, Halifax, North Yorkshire, left estate valued at £157,032. He left all his estate equally to Dr Bernardo's and the RNL.

Other estates, net before tax paid, include:

Mr Louis Benezet, of London W5.....£683,762.

Mrs Vera Helen Florence Boyle, of London SW3.....£525,269.

Margaret Eleanor Cameron, of Putney, London SW15.....£492,491.

Alma Henrietta de la Court, of Regent, Surrey.....£584,755.

Dr Alan Alexander Duffies, of Fernhurst, West Sussex.....£729,042.

Mr Arthur George Wareham, of Keston, Kent.....£409,199.

Latest wills

Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Rothchild, of Ashton, Oundle, Northamptonshire, left estate valued at £318,784 net. She left £100,000 to the Lane Charitable Trust.

Mr Cyril Bradshaw Pilgrims, of Durban, Natal, South Africa, left estate in England and Wales valued at £2,986,692.

Mr Robert Baker Massey, of Market Weighton, North Humberside, late company director, left estate valued at £1,814,292 net. He left his estate mostly to his wife and other relatives.

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Council reform

The Association of District Councils has published research which it said cleared away the practical problems of abolishing the county councils and passing their functions to new "single-tier" districts. The research, carried out in Cheshire by the School of Advanced Urban Studies at Bristol University, was commissioned by the ADC as part of its campaign for the reform of local government.

Marriages

Chapel Methodist Church, Cheshire, of Mr Graham Hogan, son of Mr and Mrs Denis Hogan, to Miss Sarah McArdle, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur McArdle. The Rev Martin Wray officiated.

She was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Miss Claire McArdle and Miss, John Milton was best man.

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OBITUARY

SIGNOR ENZO FERRARI

Italy's great old man of racing cars

Signor Enzo Ferrari, the racing driver and founder of Italy's legendary car company, died on August 14 at the age of 90. With the possible exception of Henry Ford, no-one stamped his name so decisively on the world-wide automotive scene.

By the end of last year's season the Ferrari victory tally had risen to 93 Grand Prix — far more than any other racing team — plus nine drivers' and eight constructors' world championships.

More than 40,000 Ferrari road cars were built and sold during his lifetime, and the vast majority of them have survived, nurtured and treasured by owners who see in them and in the famous Prancing Horse badge that adorns them — a gift to Ferrari from the parents of an aviator killed in the First World War — an expression of something unique amongst exotic cars.

Nowadays it has become common for old, and not so old, Ferraris to be sold at auctions for more than £1 million.

Yet to Ferrari himself, the cars were always but a means to an end — a way of financing his racing team which was the centre of his life and of which he remained in personal control almost to the end.

When his car manufacturing company ran into difficulties in 1965 through lack of funding he negotiated its absorption into the Fiat empire, though he kept a distant interest in its day-to-day activities and insisted on "signing off" every new model before it entered production.

Born in Modena the second son of an employee with the Italian state railways, Ferrari had as a youngster an ambition to become either an opera singer or a sports reporter, but later he bowed to his father's wishes and trained to be an engineer.

It was, however, his father who had possibly unwittingly sowed the seeds of what was to become his son's real career, taking him to his first car race in Modena when Ferrari was but eight years old.

Called up into the Mountain Artillery in 1917, a year after the premature deaths of both his father and his elder brother Alfredo, he was assigned to the smithing section where he served until his discharge in 1919.

Although his colonel gave him a letter of introduction to a Fiat executive in Turin, he was one of hundreds of ex-servicemen who sought employment there and he failed to secure a job, little realising at the time how closely he would be linked with Fiat in later years.

His introduction to the

world of wheels eventually came through a small company which engaged him to test their converted second-hand trucks.

production of replicas and road cars to help finance it.

The first racing successes came with sports cars, but the big breakthrough came in 1951 when a Formula 1 Ferrari driven by Froilan Gonzalez beat the previously dominant Alfa Romeo team to win the British Grand Prix at Silverstone.

Yet Ferrari's joy at his racing achievements was always tinged with sadness at the cost of drivers who had died at the wheel of his cars, and for many years, after suffering several tragedies when safety standards left much to be desired, he refused to engage any Italian drivers for his team.

Always a private, yet deeply emotional man, he never recovered from the loss of his own son Dino, who died from leukaemia when only 24 and in whose memory so many Ferrari cars and engines have been named.

His other son, Piero Lardi, was born illegitimately and was not allowed to carry the Ferrari appendage to his name until after the death of Lancia, Enzo's wife, in 1978.

In recent years, however, he became increasingly involved in his father's team, but, following a blazing row over racing policy midway through this year, he was despatched rapidly across the road to a position in the Fiat-run production car company.

Ferrari's relations with his associates were invariably unpredictable. He could exude immense charm, yet he had a fiery temper and admitted that he was autocratic, self-centred and stubborn.

But such was his magnetism that he was the recipient of both respect and friendship, even by those he had managed to out-manoeuvre by his political skills, and of a devotion bordering on reverence by many who worked for him.

With his death, the dynastic way of life at Maranello, the repercussions of which were felt wherever Ferraris were in action around the world, will also be at an end.

Enzo Ferrari never attended a race after Dino's death in 1956, yet he remained in touch with every detail and development, which was relayed by electronic means to his modest office.

He had been seriously ill for several months, and when Pope John Paul II visited Maranello after Ferrari had celebrated his 90th birthday he proved unable to leave his bed to see him.

The Commendatore's presence could always be felt at the Ferrari end of the pit road; that much, at least, will perhaps not be changed.

SIR KEITH HANCOCK

Professor Sir Keith Hancock, KBE, the Australian historian and his country's most outstanding scholar in the humanities, who worked for many years in Britain, died on August 13, aged 90.

Among the posts Hancock held was Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Professor of British Commonwealth Affairs at London University from 1949 to 1956, Chichele Professor of Economic History at Oxford University from 1944 to 1949 and Professor of History at the Australian National University, Canberra, from 1957 to 1965.

His most valuable works, which have increasingly proved their worth, were the *Surveys of British Commonwealth Affairs* and, as general editor, the British civil histories of the Second World War.

His academic career had started with a fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, and his first venture was into Italian history writing *Riccioli and the Risorgimento* (1926).

In 1926 he became Professor of History at the University of Adelaide. There he wrote *Australia* (1930), still widely regarded as the touchstone of all subsequent Australian historiography. But the return to Australia then turned sour. As his first autobiography put it, *Country and Calling* (1954) did not "cohere".

So in 1934 he moved to be Professor of History at Birmingham. There his main efforts were devoted to his *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs* (1937-42). The first volume took him into the political problems of an Empire turning into a Commonwealth. The second surveyed economic problems, especially in South and West Africa.

Late in 1941 he was summoned to the War Cabinet Offices to mastermind the

writing of the civil history of the war while the memory was fresh so that the state's wartime experience could be stored for future use.

Gathering a remarkable team of authors, Hancock carried through the most extensive survey of Britain's internal affairs for any one short period of time. Thirty volumes resulted, on topics as varied as munitions, agriculture, shipping, land transport, and social welfare. With the later Professor Margaret Gowing, he himself wrote one of the most memorable, *British War Economy* (1949).

In 1944 he had become Chichele Professor of Economic History at Oxford, but despite attracting crowded audiences he was delighted in 1949 to become founding Director of the new Institute of Commonwealth Studies in the University of London.

In 1954 Hancock embarked on his one excursion into political life when he went to Uganda as counsellor to a committee considering the constitutional implications of the major crisis which followed upon Britain's sudden deportation of the Kabaka of Buganda.

There, in a *tour de force*, he effected the Namirembe Agreement between the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, and his entirely African committee. He seized on the crucial point — the need to link into Uganda's larger polity this proud but fearful kingdom at its heart. Through all the much-later Amin and Obote years that has remained the key issue.

Having earlier agreed to become the biographer of Jan Smuts, the South African statesman, Hancock visited that country on several occasions. He became deeply absorbed in the wide range of issues which the biography entailed, and was elated by finding in Smuts an intellect that stretched his own.

The two volumes of *Smuts*

emerged. *The Sanguine Years 1870-1919* (1962) and *The Fields of Force 1919-1950* (1968). On any view the biography, and the seven volumes of *Selections from the Smuts Papers* which he and Jean van der Poel simultaneously edited, remain a major contribution to South African historiography.

In 1956 he took the decision to accept appointment as Director of the Research School of Social Sciences in the still fairly new Australian National University back in Canberra. He had been on its original Academic Advisory Committee, and had drafted the plan for its Social Sciences School.

He wanted to learn anew about his own country, and in a further burst of intellectual activity ran a protracted "wool seminar", to which many Australian social scientists, but more notably, numbers of natural scientists too, contributed.

The key papers of this interdisciplinary effort appeared in *The Simple Fleece* (1962), edited by Alan Barnard. He then took charge of the initial planning of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

In 1961 Hancock resigned the directorship. Once *Smuts* was done, he devoted himself for several years, after his retirement, to a path-breaking study in environmental history, *Discovering Monaro: a Study of Man's Impact on the Environment* (1973) about the Snowy Mountains.

In 1969 he became founding President of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. He greatly enjoyed Canberra and was pleased that Australia had, in his lifetime, reached intellectual maturity.

He married in 1926 Theodora Brockbank, who died in 1960. He married in 1961 Marjorie Eyre, who survives him. There were no children of either marriage.

MR JOSEPH PITALUGA

Mr Joseph Pitaluga, the Gibraltar Government's senior civil servant for 17 years, died on August 10, aged 57.

Pitaluga was the indispensable right-hand man of Sir Joshua Hassan, the former Chief Minister, writing many of the most important speeches and always accompanying him in the Gibraltar delegation to the regular talks, held in London or Madrid, under the Anglo-Spanish Brussels Agreement on the future of the Rock.

He played, indeed, an im-

portant role in the development of the Gibraltarian identity during the years of the blockade by the Franco government. Even after the advent of democracy in Spain, and the complete lifting of the frontier restrictions, Pitaluga remained always on his guard about the intentions of the big neighbour in Madrid.

He took early retirement in 1985, but was appointed adviser on

THE ARTS

سكان من النحل

John Russell Taylor goes in search of the somewhat dispersed Italian theme of the visual arts in Edinburgh this summer

Tutti-frutti of Italian styles

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

GALLERIES

Many a mickle makes a muckle, as the Scots are supposed to say at every opportunity. Whether they do or not, the sentiment could comfortably stand as motto for the art side of this year's Edinburgh International Festival. In particular, the special national colouring proposed for this festival—Italian where in previous years it has been Russian or French—is lightly touched in through some half-dozen shamelessly minor shows, rather than being boldly dabbed in one blockbuster.

Behind the scenes in this flurry of interest seems to be Edinburgh's Italian Institute, which acquired last year a dynamic new director and this year boasts a new premises at 82 Nicolson Street, where its own direct contribution, *The Foreign Wanderer in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*, is to be seen until September 9. This is a collection of paintings, drawings, books and other records of the growing interest among foreigners during the 18th and 19th centuries in the Italian scene, observed sometimes through classifying spectacles and sometimes through the glamorous haze of Romanticism.

Inevitably Vesuvius tends to recur, for what more immediately accessible demonstration of the Sublime could be found: the sense of danger and the possibility of experiencing it in relative comfort and safety. Only relative, of course, as the little archaeological exhibition *In the Shadow of Vesuvius*, at the Royal Scottish Museum until September 18, obligingly reminds us, with relics and photographs from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

And one cannot help wondering whether this ever-present reminder of the vanity of human wishes did not have a lot to do with the curiously variegated social life of Naples itself, which is evoked over some three centuries in *Reality and Imagination*, the most substantial of these shows, at the City Art Centre until September 24. Much of the life sketched



Exotic visitor: "The Rhinoceros", circa 1768, attributed to Lorenzo Tiepolo, from the exhibition of works from the Palazzo Montanari, Vicenza

by these almost defiantly minor Neapolitan artists is effervescent on the surface, but *banditti* lurk dangerously on the margins, there is often a grotesque or sinister tinge to the festivities, and in the background there is always Vesuvius lying in wait.

Edinburgh's interest in things Italian is not confined to the South. The National Gallery of Scotland has a nice but slight show of paintings from the Palazzo Leoni Montanari in Vicenza by Pietro Longhi and his circle (until September 3), showing this time the diversions of 18th-century Venice; presumably it is largely a sprat to catch a mackerel, in that the real point of interest is the complete unveiling of the new décor and internal arrangement inaugurated by Timothy Clifford, all of which one has to pass through on the way to the temporary exhibition. It is rather effective, on balance, with its deep red walls and general visual opening out, plus the introduction of furniture of the period.

Venice crops up again at the Calton Gallery with *Reflections of Venice* (until September 5) which again carries us through from the 18th to the early 20th century, or from Guardi (a couple of tiny but splendid capricci) to Sickert and beyond, taking in a few Scots along the way.

And even the French Institute has found a way gracefully to chime in without losing its own identity, with an enchanting show, *Maurice Denis et l'Italie* (until September 9), which brings the two cultures together through the medium of Denis's pallid yet potent images in illustration of Dante, the *Little Flowers* and, improbably, the Italian poems of Mary Robinson.

Blockbusters, Italian or otherwise, are thin on the ground in Edinburgh this year. There are, in fact, only two shows which might qualify: the Picabia show organized by the national museums at the Royal Scottish Academy

until September 4, and the show commemorating the 25th anniversary of Joan Eardley's death, which, to confuse matters, the Royal Scottish Academy has organized principally at the Talbot Rice Centre (though with a sprinkling of works in its own basement) until September 10.

Picabia is, as he has always been, a puzzle. A Cuban/French artist who travelled the world, at least in his earlier years, he seems to fit in with nothing in the festival except himself (and the annexed exhibition *The Magic Mirror*, a very mixed bag of more or less surrealist works, including early Paolozzi and late Warhol from one private collection). Though there are no very early works, so that Picabia seems to be sprung into the arena as a fully fledged exponent of Dada, all his subsequent phases are adequately chronicled.

But it is difficult to resist the conclusion that he was always of far more interest as a person and a force than actually as a painter. At

almost every stage one can think of contemporaries who were doing what he was doing better, and perversely (it is a properly Dada perversity) the pictures that stay most in the memory are the kitsch portraits and nudes of perfect Aryan beauties which he, an enthusiastic supporter of Pétain and Vichy, was painting during the German occupation.

Eardley is a very different matter. All local patriotism apart, there can be little doubt that today she looks more than ever like a painter of world importance. She began in a style that recalls the Forties Neo-Romantics (a touch of Minton, more than a hint of Prunella Clough), drawing and painting the people and buildings of Glasgow slums. But then she moved on more and more to landscape, and became more and more expressionistic in what she did.

The amazing pictures of her last few years, painting away in a sort of solitary frenzy in and around the coastal village of Caterline, attain an astonishing freedom and

vigour, sweeping always along the edge of abstraction without ever quite going over. It is a tempestuous world she sees, of titanic conflicts between land and sea, earth and air, where even a field of stubble is rent asunder by some demonic inner energy.

There are parallels with American Abstract Expressionists, and unexpected continuities with Scots like McTaggart, but finally she fights free of them all, to become something unique.

Elsewhere, Scotland does not get so much of a look-in as usual. Naturally the Fine Art Society is a shining exception, with two thoroughly idiomatic exhibitions, *Edinburgh - The Festive City*, which looks back affectionately and not too reverently to George IV's famous, or notorious, visit to Edinburgh in 1822, and *James Watterson Herald*, a tribute to the brilliant and eccentric Scottish watercolourist who died in 1914. He was first reintroduced to Scotland and the rest of the world by the Fine Art Society in 1981, and the time that has passed since then has amply confirmed his strength and skill while minimizing his oddity through a more solid acquaintance.

At Bourne Fine Art there is a lively and attractive show of Scottish Impressionism, which does not perhaps quite make out the case for the Scottish kind as a special strain, but at least brings together a number of very pleasing paintings. All three shows run until September 3.

Finally, a typically Edinburgh bonne-bouche. At the Tron Kirk, Scotland's Cultural Heritage has fished out of their long hiding-places some 45 of the more than 300 Death Masks and Life Masks belonging to the University's Anatomy Department (until September 9). In the 19th century, when they belonged to the Edinburgh Phrenological Society, they were an immensely potent public attraction, but have fallen on hard times since.

However, if you want to know exactly what Garrick or Scott or Mendelssohn or Schiller or Doctor Johnson looked like, in life or death or both, here is where you find out. Also, what a lot of famous criminals looked like, including Burke and Hare, which, in a festival boasting no fewer than three productions of *The Anatomist*, should be useful indeed.

Next week I shall return to the series of striking photographic exhibitions to be seen in Edinburgh this year.

CONCERT

Defying the fates

SNO/Järvi Usher Hall

That angry hymn to Fortuna, Empress of the World, which opens and closes Carl Orff's *Carmine Burana*, might well be adopted as the personal anthem of any international festival director. Frank Dunlop doubtless sang along feelingly on Sunday night with the Edinburgh Festival Chorus as they spat out with superb sibilants their invective against fate.

First, the San Carlo Opera's withdrawal had threatened to spoil his Neapolitan theme, then on Sunday morning, Deborah Rees, soprano soloist for the gala opening concert, announced she was indisposed.

Juliet Booth took over and, with an appropriately passionate clarity of line, helped to make his performance, under the baton of Neeme Järvi, a proper exciting start to the festival. Järvi's skill was to seize on the angular vigour of the work's ostinato patterns, while balancing most delicately the spring and lilt of pulse within its changing rhythms.

The Scottish National Orchestra responded keenly with some of the most mesmerically poised string playing I have ever heard in the Round Dance.

The ear was drawn time and again, though, to the chorus. Scottish voices seize with alacrity on clear, hard vowels and the guttural consonants of medieval German and Latin; and it made quite a difference. Järvi exploited their skills to luxuriate in the contrasting textures of sensual pleasure and poignancy. "On the Green", with its long, shifting distances, was made particularly intriguing.

The other soloists were Neil Archer, with his brave swan-song, and Sergei Leiferkus. Leiferkus was a sober Abbot and his "Oh, oh, oh, tonus flore" was somewhat difficult to believe. But the refinement of his spring-song, against a murmur of strings, was worth all the sobriety in the world.

Meanwhile, the festival at last established its Italian and specifically Neapolitan credentials by starting the evening with Richard Strauss's *Aus Italien*. As the gruff violas and cellos took up the theme of "Funiculi, funicular", the violins dispersed its harmonies and the woodwind soloists scattered them propitiously to the wind.

Hilary Finch

TELEVISION

Skin deep

"My people" can mean many things, according to who is speaking. On the regal lips of Maya Angelou it means only two: black people in America and black people in Britain. Claiming kinship with all the descendants of the slaves, the author, performer and director dropped in on the Maritime Museum in Greenwich for a good talk-over the crochets of the slave trade. "Why are we here?" she apostrophized the camera. The answers in her case seem to have been: (1) "to direct a play" and (2) "to make *Byline*" (BBC1).

"Authored documentaries" provide a gilt-edged opportunity to be opinionated on someone else's budget, and of the speakers so far in this series only Alan Bennett has interpreted his brief in terms of entertainment. The problem with last night's essay was discovering what the author's opinions actually were. An interview in the current *Radio Times* reports that she believes most people to be boring, and as if in collusion with this, her interviewees made speeches of exemplary dullness.

"Education is not a panacea for all the ills of society," declared the headmaster of Britain's only private school for black pupils. "Britain is still a fundamentally racist society," droned Diane Abbot, MP, which was alarmingly uncontroversial of her: if she really wanted to grab the headlines she had only to suggest that racism in Britain might be superficial.

From the depths of Brixton, C.L.R. James opined that ethnic minorities mirror the tensions and contradictions of the larger society in which they find themselves. In other words this might have been a useful starting point for the exercise, but Angelou appeared to be too charmed by her own geniality to extract the meat from the shell.

Particularly unrewarding was a session in Liverpool, where she caught a gaggle of fairly jolly girls on their racial origins. They had all come to regard themselves as black — and even an ignorant white could see to what extent this is a question as much of attitude as of genetics — but what this meant to them in everyday life never got beyond the topic of boyfriends and parental disapproval. There must be more to the subject than this.

Martin Cropper

Diane Hill finds amusement but little artistic substance on offer at the Avignon Festival

Imaginary symposium is real fun

BRIGITTE ENGENDER

Thinking with your eyes closed, or more correctly, dozing through one of the Avignon Festival's ample helping of symposia and debates about the state of the Arts, generously animated by names to conjure with, is a well-known ruse for honourably gathering the strength to wade through the proliferating proletariat "Off". It also provides the stamina to survive the rarefied atmosphere of the "In" events of the festival.

Antoine Vitez's decision to direct *Les Apprentis Sorciers*, an imaginary symposium which puts Brecht, Craig, Eisenstein, Kerjantsev, Meyerhold, Nemirovich-Danchenko, Piscator, Sjöberg, Stanislavsky, Tarrow, and Tretyakov on the same podium, is, therefore, something of an In joke. The joke could easily have backfired. Instead, this potentially dust-bowl dry, egg-head work, provides a dazzling display of theatrical fireworks, which burst through the enclosed concrete horror of the Salle Benoit XII. (Not all Avignon's venues are architectural wonderlands).

Les Apprentis sorciers is an admirable French adaptation, by Kasia Skansberg, of the central part of a literary triptych by the Swedish writer and academic Lars Kleberg. He uses factual documents to create imaginary conversations between famous men of the theatre.

Les Apprentis is based on the celebrated Chinese actor Mei Lan Fang's visit to Moscow in 1935. This event attracted the interest of the cultural minds of the day, many of whom wrote down their impressions of their meeting with Fang.

Kleberg reconstructs these writings and invites their authors to participate in a fictitious symposium held in Fang's honour in Moscow. The great men each take their turn at the lectern, but Fang quickly becomes the pretext for them to expound their own thoughts and philosophy.

To act out this brilliantly contrived reality, Vitez — who last year left an indelible impression on the Cour d'Honneur with his 12-hour *Soulier de Satin*, and whose most recent laurel is his appointment as head of the Comédie Française — invites 10 of France's most singular actors, directors and historians, to climb into the heads of these late *monstres sacrés*. Vitez himself, aptly, takes the role of Stanislavsky.

While there are subtle physical resemblances between the actors and the men they play, it is the

Table talkers: Stanislavsky (Antoine Vitez, director of *Les Apprentis Sorciers*) is seated third from the left

Stanislavskian psychological development of each character, which gives the production its satisfying depth, its total credibility.

Kleberg's informative literary compilation cleverly brings out the real-life antagonisms and friendships between the men. Vitez's direction turns the characters into living people, enlivening the action with an unexpected, almost boulevard humour, until the unwrapping of a boiled sweet becomes a theatrical experience.

Les Apprentis is the most rewarding of the clutch of Russian connections which distinguish the theatrical content of this year's programme. Others include Anatoli Vassiliev's liberal re-working of Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author* and Chekhov's *Three Sisters* directed by Maurice Benichou, a regular member of Peter Brook's talented entourage.

Benichou apparently combed the Provencal countryside before he came upon the open-air backdrop of a farm on the island of Barthelasse. His choice makes it hard to relate to the rigours of a Chekhovian winter, when the air is alive with the entomological irritations of a sultry Mediterranean summer.

La Vie — mode d'emploi (Life — instructions for use) is one of several tributes to Georges Perec, who died in 1982 at the age of 46. This genial genius was a human "word-processor". Perec delighted in literary exercises such as writing *La Disparition*, a book in which the letter "e" does not appear once, compiling palin-

dromes several thousands of words long and composing poems based entirely on anagrams and acrostics.

Life's minutiae inspired whole volumes, among them *La Vie — mode d'emploi*. This recounts the individual and collective histories of the occupants of a Parisian mansion block. At Avignon this is provided by a rambling, five-story town house, the gilt and marble of the period fireplaces offset by rising damp and flaking paint. Actor/director Michael Lonsdale is the master of ceremonies of this highly entertaining "reading" turned into the art of performance.

Audience participation is limited to around 30 (every day hundreds of hopefuls are turned away) who are welcomed by Lonsdale, then invited to visit the occupants of the different rooms, which contain the rest of the six-strong "cast" who read from Perec's book. Part of the enjoyment is that as often as not the room bears no relation to the one that Perec describes. Therefore a bathroom can become a drawing room and a blank wall be hung with fascinating painting.

Participants are free to come and go as they please, visiting rooms that take their fancy, and the players themselves wander from room to room, with an air of improvising that nevertheless has the polish of Lonsdale's imaginative scenic direction.

Although there were originally no plans for the work to come to Paris, its phenomenal success at

Avignon has raised the hope that it will, if the right venue can be found. An excellent English translation of the book, which weighs in at exactly 600 pages, has just been published.

This year the senses are constantly dazzled, but once the initial sparks have died down there is little to show for it. New authors are noticeably in the minority. Pierre Boulez's much heralded entry into the Carrière Callet (inaugurated by Brook's *Mahabharata* three years ago) with the first definitive performance of his *Répons*, did not live up to expectations.

Merce Cunningham provides the only excitement in the dance arena and the cinema programme covers the years 1925 to 1935, from silent to talking pictures, without originality.

Festival director Alain Crombeque's desire to increase the international content makes good progress, with Thierry Salmon's powerful production of *Le Tombeau d'Achille*, based on Euripides' *The Trojan Women* and performed in classical Greek. However, as the provocatively clad cast weave their theatrical magic, the mind goes back to July 1968, when the tentacles of Paris's "cultural revolution" reached Avignon.

That year, a new work by Gerard Gelas, *La Paillasse aux seins nus* (roughly, *The Bare-breasted Matress*), was banned, unleashing violent protests and riots. Many a nipple has passed under the Pont since then.

Fresh approaches

LMP/Glover Albert Hall

LONDON CONCERTS

Of Benjamin Britten's three orchestral song cycles, the *Nocturne* is by far the least known, and it is not difficult to see why. The writing is in no way inferior (the final Sonnet is one of the most heartfelt things Britten ever wrote) but the mood is far less friendly than in the *Serenade* or *Les Illuminations*: the surface glitters occasionally, but there's a smouldering menace beneath it all.

With the superb support of the London Mozart Players, Anthony Rolfe Johnson squeezed as much meaning as he could from the image-rich texts, yet there was a welcome expansiveness in each of the brief lyrical flights. Once again proof — if proof were needed — that the Peter Pears interpretations are not "definitive". Britten's tenor parts can be approached in any number of ways.

So too can Mozart. We owe some major revelations to the period instrumentalists, but it would be a pity if their ideas on tempo in works of the classical period were to become *de rigueur*, as Jane Glover and the LMP made abundantly plain in the opening rite-dello of Mozart's 27th Piano Concerto:

on the slow side, but poised, articulate and quite full of energy. Ingrid Haebler, too, showed that the modern concert grand still has plenty to tell us about Mozart — a clearly etched performance, details standing out sharply without drawing attention away from the long phrase. What I remember most clearly, however, apart from the gorgeous playing of the LMP wind section, is Haebler's pianissimo: delicate yet apparently capable of reaching the outer limits of the auditorium.

As an opening item, Glover and the LMP dug up an interesting rarity: Zoltan Kodaly's *Summer Evening*, a gentle piece of mood painting, a shade overlong perhaps, but not without its beguiling moments — especially when played with such warmth and authority. Perhaps there could have been a little more reckless exuberance in Prokofiev's Classical Symphony, but there was plenty of affection, and once again the sheer quality of the playing — and more important of the total ensemble — told.

Stephen Johnson

Drawn from the life

London Sinfonietta Voices/Zollman QEH

One consequence of the electronic revolution has been that composers may well look more to the recording than to the performance, which means giving more attention to the mentality of the moment than to possibilities of future reinterpretation. Works become dated, difficult to dig out from the time in which and for which they were written.

That is the problem with Berio's *Laborintus II*, completed in 1965 and full of echoes of its age: modern jazz, electronic sound, Euro-Communism, commercial folk music, the Monteverdi revival. The recording, made not too long afterwards, is marvellously precise because it is such a period piece: last night's performance, by members of the Philharmonia and the London Sinfonietta Voices under Ronald Zollman, sounded too often formal and stark.

Possibly the balance was partly to blame, the brass making far more impression than the trio of

women singers, the small chorus and the narrating voice of Federico Sanguinetti. The more serious lack was simply of atmosphere.

This was, then, a slightly ironic conclusion to the South Bank's second Electric Weekend, but there had been better things earlier on. Nono's... *sofferte onde serene*... is also a piece which exists in a classic recording, by Maurizio Pollini, but Peter Lawson showed the real value of a live performance in making the dialogue of piano and tape dramatically evident, and in renewing the freshness of the piano's sonorities, which he did so well.

There was also breathtaking virtuosity from the flautist Roberto Fabbriccianni, who offered what was announced as a "reconstruction" of the original version of Maderna's *Musica sul due dimensioni*, but cannot quite have been, since the 1952 scoring included cymbals: what we heard was a disconcertingly crude, melancholy little flute song with electronic prelude and postlude, brushed aside by the skimming, expertly controlled special effects of a solo by Sciarra.

Paul Griffiths

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Richardsons turnover doubles to £10.72m

Richardsons Westgarth, the revitalized steel stockholding group, is paying an interim dividend for the first time in several years after doubling half-year turnover from £5.56 million to £10.72 million and producing pre-tax profits of £686,000, against £227,000 for the whole of last year.

The 0.8p payment for the first six months of 1988 compares with the 1p single dividend declared for 1987, which was the first in five years. The half-year pre-tax profit compares with just £90,000 a year ago. The chairman, Mr David Burnett, says the prospects for the second half are encouraging.

Dominion cuts oil stake

Dominion, the financial services, property and natural resources group, announced yesterday that it had reduced its stake in Southwest Resources, the oil and gas exploration company, in line with its strategy of reducing oil exposure. Group directors have increased their holding in Dominion from 6 to 17.5 per cent.

Quarto takes over Lefax

Lefax, said to be the original personal organizer system, has been bought by Quarto Group, the book compiler and magazine publisher, for £144,000. Lefax supplies leather binders and publishes loose-leaf inserts through its outlets in Europe and North America. There is also a wholesale and mail-order business in London.

Brent Chemicals buy

Brent Chemicals International, the specialty chemicals producer, is expanding its electronics operations with the purchase of EMT, a supplier to the US computer industry, for a maximum of \$5.5 million (£3.2 million) cash.

Of the consideration, \$1.82 million is an initial payment, with the balance dependent on profits. EMT, based at Campbell near San José, California, markets a range of high-purity, water-based cleaning chemicals to most of the large US semiconductor makers. Its turnover for the year to end-December was \$1.56 million with profits at about \$300,000. Sales in the first six months of this year have already reached \$1.28 million. Brent is arranging a placing of preference shares to raise about £12 million.

Astra Trust turnaround

Astra Trust, the financial services, leisure and property company currently being revamped by its third chairman in four years, Mr Theo Paphitis, turned in profits of £168,000 in the year to end-April, against a £2.11 million deficit last time. Earnings per share rose to 0.16p from a loss of 2.54p. There is no dividend.

TIP in £30m investment

Europe's largest lorry trailer rental company, TIP, is to spend £30 million on 2,000 new trailers, increasing its fleet to 12,000. The company has invested £50 million in trailers since 1986. The trailers are being designed to take maximum advantage of weight and dimension legislation and many will operate in the UK market.

Unilever produces the goods again

The market was quick to wipe 5p off Unilever's share price yesterday, on the announcement of second quarter pre-tax profits up 14 per cent to £391 million.

Perhaps, on reflection, it will decide that it has been a little too hasty. Not only were the results at the top end of analysts' expectations, but the underlying trends are also seen as being very encouraging.

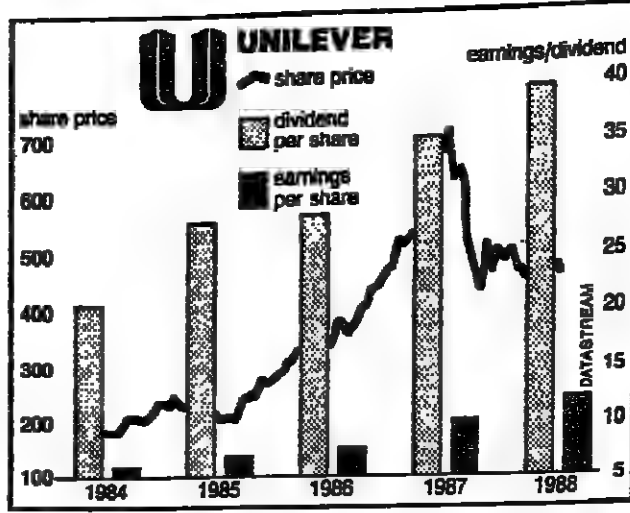
No one expects much of substance to be new in a single quarter's results for a juggernaut the size of Unilever. But trends which have been around for some time — and which sceptics have been expecting to fizzle out at any moment — still keep on producing the goods.

Perhaps most encouraging is the continuing strengthening of margins in Europe, up a full percentage point from 8.6 per cent to 9.7 per cent. This, and higher volumes, allowed operating profit to advance 16.5 per cent in Europe to £269 million, two-thirds of the total. Margins in Europe should show further gains in the medium term.

In the US, high promotional spending will continue to be a feature. However, both Unilever, and its arch-competitor Procter & Gamble, have achieved significant price increases across the board in household products which will support further promotional spending.

TDG

Transport Development Group was quick to take up the challenge of providing cold storage facilities for EEC intervention stocks when the need first arose, but it has been less adept at coping with the



speed and extent of their decline.

Although direct intervention work accounts for less than a fifth of TDG's storage operation, the knock-on effect of the decline in intervention activity on the rest of the business has been considerable.

Domestic storage operating profits in the half year fell from £6.7 million to £5.8 million and from £1.58 million to £1.16 million overseas.

Thus, the expected improvement from the group's other activities — namely transport, distribution, plant hire and construction products — was barely enough to offset the downturn.

There are some indications that the nadir of the interven-

tion cycle may be close, although it will take time for the effects to work themselves through. Thus, even though the pressure on rates may stabilize, it will be a while before they firm up.

TDG is a prime beneficiary from the opening up of the European market-place. It has established operations in France and Holland and is looking to expand in Germany and the Iberian Peninsula.

TDG's acquisition policy has tended towards small businesses which are managed as autonomous units. This formula has proved successful although the group's critics believe TDG's lack of corporate structure restricts its opportunities to develop a truly European operation.

Indeed, many think the group's devolved management structure and independently-minded middle management would protect TDG from an unwelcome bid. The shares are not highly rated compared to the rest of the sector, standing on a prospective p/e of 11 on a full-year pre-tax profits forecast of £48 million.

Despite this, TDG's sound, though unremarkable, management style is unlikely to excite investors in the short term, especially when there are other groups more involved in the value-added pure distribution markets.

BSR

Investors need an awful lot of air in their lungs if they are holding their breath for BSR to finalize merger talks, first announced on July 11 and still going on.

Meanwhile the share price which was buoyed by 14p on the July announcement to 97p has steadily slipped, and yesterday was back another 3p at 85p. Disappointing interim results hardly help, despite the indication that all should come right in the second half and even though the interim dividend rises from 0.65p to 0.7p a share.

Under the combined weight of adverse currency movements, the cost of carrying a

higher inventory and because the group was wrong-footed after last October's stock market shakeout, interim pre-tax profits for the six months ended July 2 are down from £5.9 million to £3.1 million.

BSR would have investors concentrate on its performance in dollars and with reference to the now dominant electronics and computer peripherals operations. On that basis it is able to show an improvement from \$3.4 million (£3.15 million) to \$6.5 million at the trading level, on a total group turnover up from \$126.2 million to \$168 million.

BSR, which cancelled various orders post October fearing a world-wide downturn, says it has managed to claw back some of the lost opportunities — though clearly not all the lost ground will be recouped by year end.

The market has a wide range of year-end profit forecasts. Against an adjusted £12.7 million last year, pre-tax profits of £13.5 million could be possible this year. With a bank of tax losses to draw on, net earnings on a 6 per cent tax charge give a rating of 11.2. Directors' options over 10 per cent of the equity at 105p must be a background factor in any merger deal, but BSR remains speculative all the same.

Scottish hotels added to Berni Inns

By Cliff Feltham

Less than a week after putting his £1.5 billion Inter-Continental Hotels division up for sale, Mr Allen Sheppard, the chairman of Grand Metropolitan, has clinched a deal to add to his Berni Inns chain in Britain. He is buying four small hotels from the Stakis

group to expand the business in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

"This acquisition gives us a major boost in forming a base for expansion of Berni Restaurants throughout Scotland," said Mr David Mitchell, Berni's managing director.

Around £1.6 million will be spent refurbishing the outlets, which will add 480 covers and

82 bedrooms to the Berni group.

The hotels involved are the 29-bedroom Albany in Glenrothes, Fife, and three suburban properties in Glasgow, the 18-bedroom Burnbrae, 19-bedroom Redhurst, and 16-bedroom Burnside. No figure has been put on the cost of the deal.

Alba purchase poses challenge to Amstrad

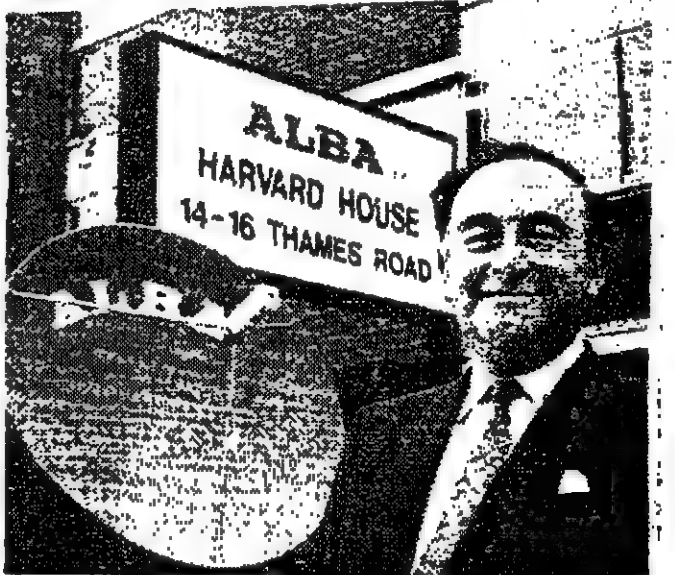
By Martin Waller

A competitor to Mr Alan Sugar, the Amstrad chairman, in supplying the satellite dishes for receiving Mr Rupert Murdoch's Sky Channel venture, emerged yesterday with the purchase by Alba of Satellite Technology Systems. Mr John Harris, the chairman of Alba, which this year bought Bush Radio from Prestwich Holdings, is hoping to match the £199 price Mr Sugar has pledged for a basic model of a receiver.

The purchase of 80 per cent of STS is from Television South, which last month announced an ambitious plan to buy MTM, the US independent production company, named after the actress Mary Tyler Moore.

The other 20 per cent is in the hands of the two founders, Mr Michael Stone and Mr Nicholas Heckford. Alba has the option to buy the shares later at a price related to future profits.

Mr Harris had no qualms about taking on Mr Sugar's company, with which Alba has been competing for some years in the manufacture of consumer electronic products. "It's going to be a very big



'Room for more than one player in market': John Harris

market, and there's room for more than one player. We're not starting a price war with them."

STS has designed the system, which comprises a dish and the decoding device.

It will be assembled by Alba, and Mr Harris is confident after talks with leading retailers that the product will be in the shops in plenty of time for the first broadcasts on Sky Channel, which will go through the Astra satellite, in February.

Heavy development costs meant STS lost £246,000 before tax on sales of just £51,000 in the seven months to end-October last year.

Alba is paying £36,000 cash and agreeing to the repayment of £320,000 of the company's debts to TVS within two years.

Net liabilities at completion are warranted by TVS to be no more than £400,000.

Film moguls meet to back Elstree bid

By Martin Waller

A group of leading figures in the film industry were in a meeting last night, hammering out a support package for the rescue bid at Elstree film studios in Hertfordshire.

No details were available, but the party was believed to include Sir Richard Attenborough, Mr David Puttnam and Mr Steven Spielberg and Mr George Lucas, the American film-makers.

Meanwhile, Mr Norman Mazure, chairman of Shield, the north-London property group, who last week announced the bid, in conjunction with the Holly Corporation, said he hoped to have agreement in principle "in the next couple of days" for the £31 million purchase.

By this time, he believed,

the film industry's plans for Elstree could also become known.

They are thought to involve guarantees of future work, and possibly even financial backing for the studio.

But the current owners, a consortium fronted by Transworld, the mini-merchant bank, have been maintaining a low profile.

Their line has been that Shield is just one of a number of suitors who have offered to buy Elstree.

But Mr Mazure was adamant that his agency had talked with Transworld's solicitors, and that they had initially been offered the site without the necessary planning consents, a clear requirement for Shield.

Telfos bid fears over Runciman

Telfos, the engineering group, is worried that its £31 million bid for Walter Runciman, the shipping security and insurance company, may be defeated because some small shareholders are too apathetic to vote. The closing date is Sunday.

The managing director of Telfos, Mr Joe Malins, said: "We now hold 28 per cent of Runciman's equity and believe we can comfortably take this up to around 40 per cent. Together with the family trust, which holds 15 per cent of the shares, Runciman can probably account for a similar amount of the equity."

"The Scottish Amicable holds 8.5 per cent of the balance with the rest in the hands of a number of small shareholders, many of whom are on holiday or who don't read their post properly. So the biggest weapon Runciman has at this stage is the apathy vote."

Mr Malins added, however, that the "apathy vote" could aid Telfos, if the bid failed.

He noted that if Telfos held a large percentage of equity they could propose that all the directors should be sacked at an extraordinary meeting.

Regentcrest up to £4m

Regentcrest, the property development company run by Mr Roy Richardson and his twin brother Don, turned in profits before tax of £4 million last year, up from £250,000 the year before. Earnings per share went up from 2.03p to 7.05p.

The group's developments in London's West End, mainly Soho and Covent Garden, and

at places along the M25, have contributed to the sharp improvement in performance.

The company is hoping to get approval for a £100 million town centre redevelopment at Altrincham, Greater Manchester. Planning permission is expected by the end of next month.

The shares eased 4p at 141p.

Harland deal for flexibility

By Ronald Faux

Harland and Wolff in Belfast yesterday announced new productivity agreements with its 3,800 workers that should end demarcation disputes and restrictive practices and allow 24-hour working at the shipyard.

The management said the new two-year deal, accepted after a ballot by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, will

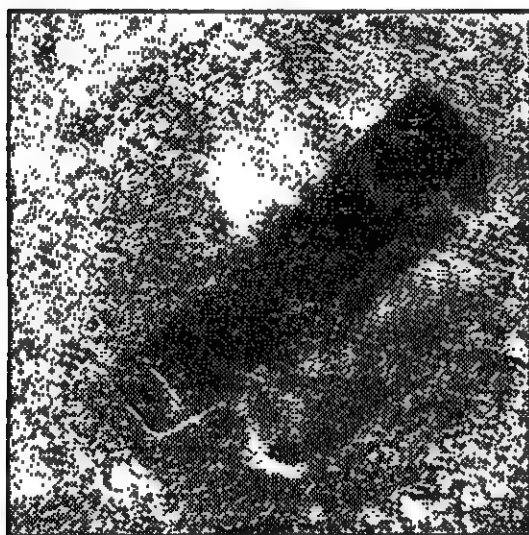
make the shipyard among the most competitive in Europe.

A union official said the package had been accepted as essential to ensure that Harland and Wolff remained viable in Northern Ireland. The unions, however, remained opposed to any privatization sale plans.

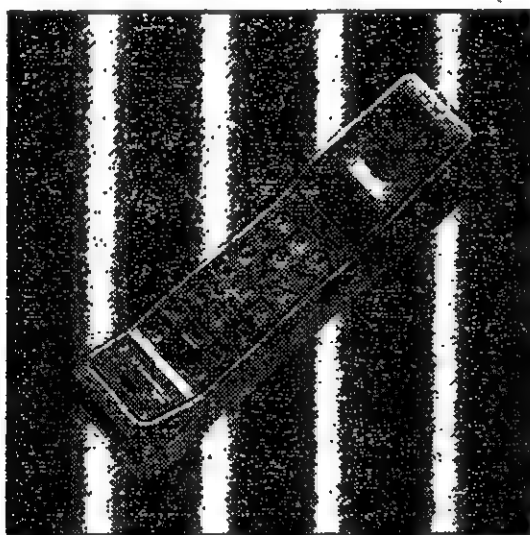
The new deal allows for flexible arrangements between skilled and other workers, sub-

contracting work outside the yard when that is more cost-effective and shift arrangements to allow round-the-clock operation. It underlines interchanging of workers.

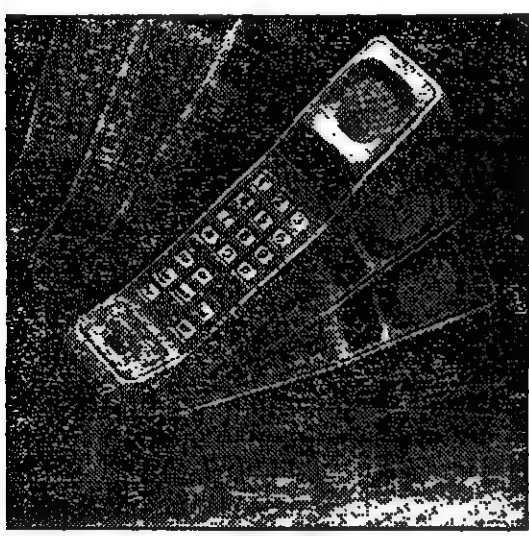
The yard currently has orders from BP and the Ministry of Defence and hopes to sign a Ticker's £500 million (£292 million) cruise ship, Ultimate Dream.



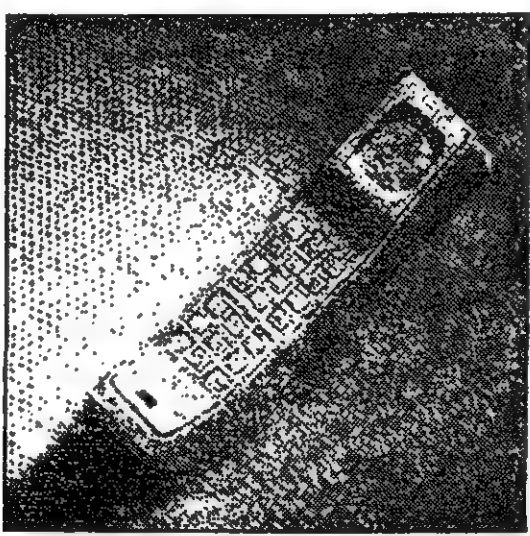
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again

Cold storage problems put the brake on TDG profits

A sharp drop in the EEC intervention stocks took the edge off results from Transport Development Group, the distribution and cold storage company, in the six months to end-June.

Pre-tax profits in the half-year increased from £18.1 million to £20.4 million, on sales up from £262.5 million to £292.6 million. An interim dividend of 3p was declared, up from 2.25p last time. The 33 per cent increase was partly to reduce the disparity between the interim and final payments.

Sir James Duncan, TDG's chairman, reported that despite the problems on the cold storage side of the business, trading remained reasonably buoyant. He highlighted the steady increase in earnings and assets achieved by the group, in what was essentially a very basic industry.

Storage results in Britain fell from £6.7 million to £5.8 million, while the drop overseas was from £1.6 million to £1.2 million. Transport profits at home rose from £5.5 million to £6.2 million and overseas from £4.9 million to £5.5 million.

Storage rates were under pressure by the sharp decline in intervention business, according to Sir James. The transport division was also faced with competitive pres-

ures. However, Sir James was optimistic about the group's prospects in Europe. "We are actively seeking acquisitions there," he said.

TDG's services businesses — principally plant hire and steel reinforcement — increased its profits from £2.4 million to £4.8 million at home and from £670,000 to £809,000 overseas.

A strong British construction market was the main factor behind the good domestic figures.

North American results barely changed, edging up from £971,000 to £979,000. Sir James explained that although the group's main transport subsidiary in the US, had a good half-year, Market Transport, another subsidiary, remained in loss although now showing signs of picking up.

Acquisitions had little impact on these results, although several recently acquired businesses should have a positive effect in the second half.

TDG has revalued its freehold and long leasehold properties, increasing their book value by £30 million.

Net debt as a percentage of equity, which was 32 per cent at the end of 1987, had risen to 44 per cent by the end of the half-year, or 38 per cent adjusting for the revaluation.

Tempos, page 20



Profits in store for Sir James (Photograph: James Morgan)

De Savary bids for Appledore

By Michael Tate

Mr Peter de Savary's Highland Participants is among the bidders for north-Devon's Appledore Shipyard, part of the state-owned British Shipbuilders.

Mr de Savary's bid went in shortly before the Government deadline last Friday.

It is unlikely to involve a big price, but will have been long on promises of time and effort being put into the shipyard.

Mr de Savary believes his track record at Falmouth Docks, which has been transformed from a heavily loss-making ship repair business into a profitable, thriving enterprise in less than 12 months, will help his case.

Speaking from Falmouth yesterday, he said: "The Government should sell to people in the ship business and keep it out of the hands of the asset-stripper."

Mr de Savary has acquired a string of seaboard properties since he took control of Highland a year ago.

He believes Appledore will be "complementary to our ownership of Falmouth Docks."



De Savary: complementary

Bid declared final as Raine fails to lift Ruberoid terms

By Our City Staff

Raine Industries has decided not to increase its £130 million offer for Ruberoid and has declared its bid final. The offer of two Raine shares and 60p in cash, valuing every Ruberoid share at 256p, or 254p in cash, will close on September 14.

All Ruberoid shareholders accepting the offer will be entitled to keep the interim Ruberoid dividend of 1.15p declared last week.

Mr Peter Parkin, chief executive of Raine, said: "Ruberoid's interim figures were in

line with our expectations, and the defence circular contained no arguments of substance to question our claim that our offer is very generous and fully values Ruberoid's past record and future prospects."

At the end of last week, Ruberoid sent a letter to its shareholders, elaborating on several points made in the defence document it published earlier in the week.

In the letter, Mr Tom Kenney, Ruberoid's chairman, reminded shareholders that

the reference in the defence document to future earnings growth and asset potential were not intended to be a forecast. He also pointed out that a share price chart included in the document — said to highlight the outperformance of Ruberoid's shares compared with Raine's — was only relevant to specific periods covered by the graph.

Raine already owns 3.1 million Ruberoid shares, equivalent to approximately 6 per cent of the company's share capital.

Rockfort spends £20m on six residential sites

By Our City Staff

Rockfort Group, the Reading, Berks, property developer, is paying £20 million for the residential property assets of Danetree Homes, comprising six sites in Hampshire covering 28 acres.

Rockfort has also bought a site for commercial development in Tottenham Court Road, London. This should have a completed value of £9 million and will be added to

the group's existing commercial development portfolio.

The Hampshire sites have planning permission for 300 homes. Building is underway on three sites while infrastructure is being installed on a fourth.

A broad range will be provided. Rockfort's existing residential developments should yield 400 units for the group.

Bid approach to BCS

Billingsgate City Securities, the first single-asset property company to be floated on the London stock market, has received an approach. The company said yesterday that this could lead to an offer being made for its preference

shares. All the ordinary shares are owned by S&W Berisford, the commodities group.

The single asset owned by Billingsgate is a 185,000 sq ft office building on Lower Thames Street in the City of London.

Chancery to take a full listing

By Rosemary Unsworth

Chancery, the merchant banking group, is moving from the United Securities Market to a full listing.

Mr Harvey Cohen, the chairman and chief executive, heralded the decision at the annual meeting last month when he told shareholders: "Following our substantial growth since flotation and the successful integration of the companies we bought we consider a full listing would be appropriate."

The group, which has operations in London, Bristol and Birmingham, recently announced pre-tax profits of £4.92 million from a restated £3.05 million for the year to March 31 1988. Earnings per share rose by 47 per cent from a restated 11.9p to 17.5p. Dealings are expected to commence this Thursday.

Toys for the boys

They have a saying in America "He who dies with the most toys wins," and on that basis Robert Maxwell has a very strong hand indeed. For the *Lady Ghislaine*, the 55-metre yacht owned by a Mirror Group subsidiary, is quite a toy — and he does not want anyone to break it. Journalists who were jettied out to an extraordinary press conference aboard the Maxwell vessel off Corsica at the weekend found themselves shadowed everywhere by the crew of 13. Paddling about in stocking feet (a rule which applied even to the Cap'n), all questions were greeted with the response: "We are not allowed to tell you anything, sir." On the lower sun-deck an animated Maxwell boasted of the sophistication of the yacht's satellite communications. He could, he said, receive *Daily Mirror* pages at the same time as his editor in London. When not acting as mobile control room of the Maxwell empire, the *Lady Ghislaine*, bought from the Khashoggi family and worth an estimated \$20 million (£11.69 million), is chartered — two weeks ago to singer Frank Sinatra. Gerald Ronson of Heron Group was, as it happens, expected as a guest last weekend. Ronson, another aficionado of Jon Rammenberg-designed super-yachts, was the subject of dinner-table conversation along the lines of "this boat is bigger than his boat." Boys will, it seems, always be boys...

Carol Leonard

Inigo fight

Thorn EMP's pension fund has run into fierce local opposition to its plan to demolish London's smart Inigo Jones Restaurant in Garrick Street, central London, and replace it with an office development. The redevelopment site will offer a smaller downstairs site in-

sufficient for the restaurant to continue in business. Instead, Thorn is planning to incorporate a fast food joint. Directors of Inigo Jones, popular with the media and businessmen alike, have launched a vigorous campaign to object to planning permission for Thorn's proposals. Paul Gayler, head chef and partner, has just written to all suppliers of the 20-year-old restaurant, urging them to voice their objections to Westminster City Council. And another director, Peter Ward, has expressed deep regret stressing that property companies "cannot see the damage they are doing."

● The City merry-go-round continues. McCaugham Dyson Capel Care, which has been recruiting aggressively, has just poached two salesmen from Hoare Govett. Jackie Hamshaw-Thames and Rupert Kellock will be joining at the end of the month to sell UK stocks into Europe.



Chinese walls have eyes...

Congdon catches book bug

Tim Congdon's reign as economics guru at Shearson Lehman is coming to an end in the next couple of months. He seems to have caught the book bug and Shearson is obligingly unleashing his golden handclaws a year or so early. To follow his recent tome on the problem of Third World debt (initial print run of 5,000 nearly sold out) Tim is planning a book-buster on the British economy: a kind of Congdon's Unified Theory of how the financial side and the real side of the economy interact. As an erstwhile contributor to *The Times*, he will continue to do some freelance journalism and consultancy work — it is "entirely possible" some of this may be for Shearson, the company says. Tim does point out, however, that like many others in the Square Mile "I have been in this business for 12 good years and don't have to worry too much about money." Meanwhile, Shearson is reorganizing its research department and beefing up its international economic coverage which has languished until now. The company has in fact recruited two economists to replace Congdon — Gerald Holtham and Peter Spencer. Both come from Credit Suisse First Boston and were hand-picked by the head of the research department at Shearson Lehman, Stuart McLean, who moved to the company just two months ago from... Credit Suisse First Boston.

EIS buys US pumps producer

EIS, the process plant and aircraft engineering group, yesterday announced the acquisition of the Philadelphia-based Stokes Vacuum Division of the Pennwalt Corporation, for £5.02 million in cash.

Stokes Vacuum is a producer and supplier of high vacuum pumps and systems for use mainly in pharmaceutical, chemical and metallurgical industries.

Last year Stokes Vacuum incurred a trading loss of \$1.7 million on a turnover of \$27.2 million.

Forward rate from NatWest

National Westminster yesterday claimed to be the first clearing bank to introduce a forward base rate agreement, allowing customers to fix their borrowing costs in advance up to amounts of £20 million.

Customers can fix the cost of a loan linked to the prevailing base rate months before they need to borrow the money. If the rate rises by the time of the loan, the customer gains and if the rate falls, NatWest gains.

Unidare rise

A 23 per cent profits improvement before tax to £12.02 million (£1.66 million) and a return to profitability at the group's Finglas plant in Dublin have been announced by Unidare, the Irish manufacturer of electrical cables and transformers. The half-way dividend is raised to Ir3.35p.

Saville sale

Saville Gordon, the pipeline equipment to securities dealing company, is selling 50 per cent of the share capital in Allen Rowland, its principal scrap metal trading company, for £1.35 million in cash. The buyer is United Engineering Securities.

Noble boost

A strong performance from last year's two acquisitions of Eurotek and Sandersboosted profits at Noble & Lund, the engineering and consumer products group, by 176 per cent to £1.14 million in the six months to end-June.

Profits double

Dudley Jenkins, Britain's largest mailing list broker, has almost doubled its pre-tax profits to £408,000 for the year to April 30.

Frogmore deal

Frogmore Estates, the property development and investment group, is paying £5.9 million for two fully-let industrial premises in Watford.

COMMENT David Brewerton

DTI report should spell the end of Tiny's tirade

The bad news for Lornho shareholders is that the Department of Trade inspectors' report into the purchase of House of Fraser by the Fayed brothers will not be the end of the matter. It is widely expected that the inspectors will demonstrate some substance to Tiny Rowland's claim that the deal was not quite so straightforward as it looked, and this will be yet another axe for the Lornho chairman to grind in public. If the inspectors have really done their digging properly, they may even publish information which makes "Tiny" feel uncomfortable, but even that is unlikely to silence him for long, if at all.

Lornho shareholders should, perhaps, pass a resolution demanding that either he gives up his campaign, or he gives up the reins of the company. This is not because the campaign is tedious, which it is, but because it is a key factor in the consistent undervaluation of Lornho shares in the market. Those who hold shares in the group run the risk of being called upon to "justify" the holding, not something they would be exposed to if they held Beecham Group or Grand Metropolitan.

Over the years, there have been many varied reasons for Lornho's underperformance and poor rating, most of which have now been overtaken by changes in Lornho's position. For instance, it was once true that Lornho not only generated most of its profits from Africa, but also relied on companies where it did not have management control. Mr Paul Beaufre of James Capel puts this

into perspective in a new study on the group: in 1980, 69 per cent of profits came from Africa and 62 per cent from indirectly managed companies, but those proportions have been trimmed back to 49 per cent and 29 per cent.

Lornho was also highly geared: it is no longer.

Lornho was secretive: it still is, but slightly less so.

Lornho has now emerged as an asset play, and substantial holdings have been built up by those who feel that, eventually, the value of the assets will find its way to shareholders. Mr Beaufre calculates that the net asset value of the group is 278p a share on a going concern basis, rising to 417p on a break-up. The shares, last night, stood at 234p, where they offer a 7.4 per cent yield and a store of value.

If the share price continues its aimless progress, one or other of the break-up predators surrounding Lornho might be prompted into activity. The value should be given a solid underpinning if Grand Metropolitan's hopes for the sale of Intercontinental Hotels are realized, for Capel's valuation of the assets puts a modest £970 million against all Lornho's leisure interests.

None of this is unknown to the Sultan of Chapside, and if he is really serious about Lornho, rather than simply determined to get even with the Fayed for taking Harrods from under his nose, he should allow publication of the DTI report to be an end to the whole boring business.

Shares on shaky ground

August has already become a month of surprises in the markets and the depleted ranks of dealers conducting a distinctly thin business are becoming nervous. Last week's unexpected rise in American and British interest rates started the jitters. Fingers were anxiously pressing buttons again yesterday morning when both the UK retail sales and industrial production figures confounded the brokers' forecasts expectations.

Shares doubled their early losses, gilt-edged turned only a little faint and currencies went walkabout. Initially the dealers decided the retail spurge was inflationary and, in the looking glass land of foreign exchange markets, edged sterling up. Then the apparently sharp fall in manufacturing output set the pound falling until, when all the statistical revisions were absorbed, it stayed roughly unchanged.

There could be further shocks in store. Simon Briscoe of Greenwell Montagu thinks today's US trade figures, the main focus of foreign exchange dealers, may well show a deficit in the \$10 billion-\$13 billion

range, despite the strong showing of US output.

At home, the strength of the high street plus the mortgage rush to beat the August tax relief deadline are likely to bring fast-growing money supply figures on Thursday, while statistics for average earnings and retail prices may well rekindle inflation fears. Gwyn Hatch of James Capel predicts the third consecutive UK £1 billion monthly trade deficit will be announced next week.

The run-up to the anniversary of the October crash looks likely to bring a renewed bout of nerves. Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew is already pondering apocalyptically that investment managers might wonder why they are holding pounds and decide not to. In that case, if the trade figures are slow to respond to the latest monetary tightening, a falling currency could push base rates up to 14 per cent. Or the markets might dismiss it as a little British overheating and decide not to push the dollar too far before the presidential election. Either way, it will be a testing time for confidence in shares.

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(VOLUMES: PAGE 22).

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PROPERTY

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11 Duracell	216	132	4	16.9	39	18.9
12 Western	216	132	4	16.9	39	18.9
13 American	216	132	4	16.9	39	18.9
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TECHNOLOGY

مكتبة الأبحاث

All clear ahead at night

Recent near-misses by pilots draw attention to a new device for correcting nocturnal vision, says Pearce Wright

Two aircraft incidents this week, one of a pilot nearly landing on a motorway and another putting his plane down mistakenly on an airport taxi way instead of the main runway, touch on the complex issue of night vision.

It is also a question of critical importance for car drivers at night. An accumulating amount of research shows that the vision of one in five people deteriorates at night. They become short-sighted.

The condition is known as twilight or low-luminance myopia. For some unknown reason about 25 per cent of people adjust to darkness in an unusual way.

As a result, some drivers become increasingly short-sighted as the light level is reduced, worsening as it changes from dusk to night.

Under normal circumstances, with perfect vision, the optical system of the eye focuses the rays of light on to the receptors in the retina at the back of the eye.

Most of the refraction occurs as the light passes from the air into the cornea, but part occurs at the lens, which is adjustable by the tiny muscles at the side and on top of the eye.

In early years, the lens is so elastic that objects can be sharply focused by this muscular accommodation when an object is as near as seven centimetres.

A normal eye produces a sharp image at the retina of a distant object, without any accommodation at all.

However, some eyes are too long



The Laserspec, a device for testing short-sightedness which can afflict one in five of us while night driving

from front to back for their refractive power, or they possess too much refractive power for their dimensions, and so long-distant images are not focused sharply on to the retina.

In twilight myopia, the overall shape of the eye changes with an increase in the size of the pupil and with excessive accommodation.

Tests carried out on a large, random group of both sexes aged between 20 and 71 years showed that under twilight conditions almost one in five would fail the standard European driving test.

The same test, carried out in near-total darkness showed an even larger figure. Development of a simple, effective test for twilight myopia has been difficult.

The problem arises because the eye's refractive state cannot be determined accurately, since the measuring techniques act as a stimulus that changes the conditions that the ophthalmic specialist is trying to measure.

A new device called Laserspec Night Vision has been designed by Professor Paul Cook, of Scientific

Cook, in west London. It has been tested on car drivers and airline pilots.

Professor Cook's device generates a speckle pattern displayed on a television screen which looks like a static image to a normal-sighted person. To a short-sighted individual, the speckles in the pattern are seen to move downward like falling raindrops.

The advantage of the Laserspec is that it offers no stimulus to change the conditions of the eye when measurements are being made, and hence makes possible an effective method of detecting twilight myopia.

Ready to go over the top in 1992

In corporate offices all over the world, from German car manufacturers to British insurance companies, senior managers should be planning how they are going to take the single European market by storm in 1992 and beyond.

The computer industry is in a particularly good position to exploit the single market, since information technology will be one of the main tools other industries will use to compete in this new environment. This is especially true for financial services and manufacturing companies.

So how should the computer industry exploit these new opportunities and what will differentiate the winning companies from the losers? The answer surely must lie in customer satisfaction and service, rather than simply in black boxes.

In recent years it has become widely recognized that computer companies can no longer succeed simply by selling black boxes — they have to provide training, customer support and applications software, either directly or through distributors and dealers. But even though it has been recognized, these services still leave a lot to be desired, as any computer user will know.

After 1992 it will not be enough simply to pay lip-service to customer service, and it is the suppliers not the technology which will have to put a lot of effort into getting these services right.

Customer expectations across Europe will rise to the highest common denominator. Just as the arrival of Japanese electronic goods in the West has given us higher expectations of what these goods should be like, and how reliable they should be, the advent of the single market will mean customers will expect the same standards from all companies, whatever country they are from.

One trap many high technology firms fall into is to



The computer industry is particularly well placed for the great test of a single European market, says Roger Belliss, above

divide customers into two categories, major and minor. They should make every customer, no matter how small, feel he or she is getting the best support possible.

Some computer companies, such as my own, Tandem, pay their senior executives bonuses according to how high the company scores in customer-satisfaction surveys. This is surely something more companies should do.

After 1992, companies will have to organize their training and support operations to suit the customer rather than to suit themselves — for example instead of making their customers go to them for training, they should provide courses at the customers' premises if that is what the customer asks for. Customer service is all too often organized to suit the

company rather than the customer — for example the big movement towards telephone support centres. This is a two-edged sword — it can be a very effective way of supporting customers, especially as most software problems are questions about how to use software rather than technical problems.

But many suppliers use these centres as a quite inadequate substitute for on-site support or expert consultancy when it is required. They also keep the numbers of support staff down because support operations do not contribute directly to a company's profits.

The technology industry has got to get used to the fact that people will demand a better service in the single market. It will be much easier for foreign competitors to move into European markets. Japanese companies, for example, are preparing to exploit the single market by opening more manufacturing facilities in Europe.

But customers have an obligation as well. It is very important that they insist the supplier understands what they want. This is true of all markets, but especially computers, as it is not obvious whether a computer will do what you want until you start using it. With a car, for example, you can tell by looking at it how many people it will carry or how comfortable it will be.

The Big Bang was a huge opportunity for financial companies and many did very well out of it, but others did not. Some went under and some spotted the opportunity but missed it and are now rethinking their strategies.

Similarly, 1992 will be a tremendous opportunity for the technology industry, but there will be only so many winners. They will be the ones who listen to their customers, and act upon what they hear. The author is European director for customer support at Tandem Computers

Japan faces shortage of scientists

By Matthew May

Despite an enviable reputation for producing high-quality and advanced products, electronics firms in Japan are now finding it hard to recruit the high-calibre science and technology graduates needed for the 1990s.

In the same way as the British engineering profession is finding it difficult to attract new recruits, Japan's hi-tech industries are now suffering from a poor image and relatively low salaries.

In Britain, the shortage of engineering graduates is now so acute that under a new scheme, some universities are removing the traditional requirement of mathematics and physics A levels for entry to engineering degree courses.

This autumn, about 100 students are expected to take advantage of a new programme which involves a four-year course instead of the usual three. The

pool of traditional engineering students is expected to fall by a fifth by 1995.

"The cynic might suggest we were lowering our standards, but we're not," said Professor Brian Clarkson, vice-chancellor of the University of Wales and an engineer by profession. "We are assuming the student has intellectual capacities, just measured in ways other than through maths and physics."

Japanese science graduates, with a widening choice of careers, see electronics and manufacturing as a poor second to more glamorous and lucrative areas, such as financial services. The Japanese saw the work in technology and manufacturing industries as "excessively demanding, the hours and overtime as too much, and the salary as too low", said Professor Haruhisa Ishida, of Tokyo University's mainframe computer centre.

While all new science recruits in Japan start at similar salaries, those working at a bank or securities firm by their mid-thirties could well earn an annual 10 million yen (£43,000) compared with six or seven million yen (£26,000 or £30,000) at an electronics firm.

Graduates are needed by the financial sector to use their technical backgrounds, along with computer-software expertise, to develop new financial products and assess management programs used by banks and brokerages.

Tom Murtha, a high technology analyst at Baring Securities, said: "The Japanese electronics industry has been based on highly-skilled people working for relatively low wages. Gradually people are questioning if they want to dedicate their lives to being drudges."

Machines that can copy men

By Robert Matthews

British companies have saved millions of pounds from using computers that can mimic human expertise in industrial and management problems, according to a government report published last week.

The technology, known as "expert systems", is a field in which Britain has gained a worldwide reputation for innovation, with more computer scientists working on their development in Britain than in either the rest of Europe or Japan.

According to the report, prepared for the Department of Trade and Industry jointly by consultants Ovum and Segal Quince Wickstead, many British companies are now using such computerized experts to help them make better decisions about the running of their companies.

"The most clear-cut examples have been in the application of expert systems to

improve decision making where expensive resources are at stake", says the report, which cites the example of Blue Circle, the cement manufacturer, which has developed an expert system with an industrial controls technology organization to make the best use of cement kilns.

The fuel savings alone from this application of expert systems amount to 50p a tonne for Blue Circle, which produces about 25 million tonnes of cement a year.

The technology is also being used to increase the number of experts on a given project in the company, spreading the expertise more widely, says the report.

Expert Systems in Britain is available free of charge from Room 822, DTI, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW. (01-215 2795).

A boom in facsimile machines is sweeping the business world, driven by falling prices and the ability to send a document across the country or around the world in about 20 seconds, using ordinary telephone lines. They are rapidly appearing in offices and even homes.

Fax machines, about the size of a portable typewriter, can now cost less than £1,000. To send a document, both parties need only a machine and a telephone line. Also, the machines are being used instead of computers for transmission of data.

Because a document can be sent so rapidly, fax seems likely to replace a sizeable portion of the overnight document delivery business.

Analysts predict that individuals will eventually use the machines for more personal tasks, such as banking or ordering merchandise by mail.

Current fax machines scan a document and convert dark marks into digital pulses that are changed into audible tones.

They are transmitted over standard phone lines where the receiving machine reconverts the tones into digital

Fax is leading the field

pulses and prints a copy of the document.

The manufacturers hope that people who work at home will start to realize that to stay competitive, they need a fax that allows them to accept and send orders and information immediately, as if they were in a big office.

Facsimile technology was developed in 1842 by a Scottish clock maker, Alexander Bain, who constructed a rudimentary machine that transmitted a crude image for a short distance.

In the early 1920s, German inventors improved the facsimile process so that photographs could be sent overseas.

Several American companies then took the lead as RCA, Western Union and the American Telephone and

Telegraph developed systems that transmitted pictures for newspapers and weather maps.

The more sophisticated machines have a memory and can receive several documents, retain them and print them out later.

Some can transmit photographs and half-tone reproductions used in the graphic arts industry, while others allow the user to send a document to numerous other facsimile machines.

The new generation of faster, low-cost machines is marketed by major Japanese manufacturers like Sharp, Canon, Toshiba and Brother. Analysts point out that a business sending an average of 100 pieces of overnight mail could soon recover the cost of a £1,500 facsimile machine.

If getting a document into someone's hands in seconds, instead of overnight, is critical to a business deal, the machine would pay for itself even more quickly.

But the increased use of fax machines will undoubtedly spawn new opportunities for alert entrepreneurs. For example, the machines could create a new outlet for junk mail.

After Challenger, it's all systems go for Discovery

If Discovery's own engines perform satisfactorily, the most vital test comes shortly, with trials late this week of a full-scale version of the redesigned solid-fuel rocket booster that caused the Challenger explosion.

A final decision for the restart of shuttle launches will depend on analysis still in progress, of the test firing of the engines and the solid rockets.

Discovery's initial launch target was first set for February 1988. It slipped to June and after a booster component

failed during a December test firing, it was moved to August. Since then, the launch schedule has been changing on an almost daily basis. The most likely date now seems to be early in October.

The space agency has struggled to minimize risk by extensively testing new hardware on the ground, searching as best it can for weak points before the flight.

Altered equipment has been shaken, vibrated, powered up, run, taken apart, inspected and run again — everything short of the ultimate test,

flying in space. Support equipment has also been put through its paces.

Over the past two years the space shuttle has been completely rebuilt at a cost of more than \$2 billion, in a process involving hundreds of changes to key systems and support gear.

Experts say they believe the winged spaceship is safer than ever and nearly ready to fly, but they note that the multitude of design changes, never before tested in flight, introduce new risks of their own. Although the main engines

were not responsible for the Challenger accident, a leaky joint in a booster rocket was blamed by a presidential commission that studied the disaster. Engineers took advantage of the flight hiatus to make make some improvements in them.

In an actual launching, the main engines ignite and reach full power, while the shuttle remains clamped to the pad.

The boosters are ignited at liftoff. After slightly more than two minutes into ascent, the spent boosters are jettisoned

and the main engines continue powering the shuttle to orbit.

Last Wednesday was the first time the main engines had been tested since they were installed in Discovery. The shuttle and its engines were put through countdown preparations almost identical to those for an actual launching, except that no astronauts were in the cockpit.

After the shuttle's huge external tank was filled, sensors detected what may have been a slight nitrogen leak in the area where a pipe runs from the external tank to the orbiter, presumably coming from the nearby aft fuselage.

The apparent leak was detected about three hours before ignition, but was not considered serious enough to halt preparations.

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TECHNOLOGY

High technology is likely to be particularly hard hit by a serious shortage of young entrants to the market

Where are the young experts?

By Caroline Berman.

The serious shortfall in young employees forecast for the 1990s is likely to hit the high technology industries particularly hard.

A report recently published by the National Economic Development Office (Nedo) and the Training Commission (formerly the Manpower Services Commission) reveals a period of massive demographic change over the next seven years, with the population of 16 to 24 year-olds expected to fall by 1.2 million, or one fifth.

An official from Nedo illustrated the scale of the problem, pointing out that if all the banks, building societies and the National Health Service took their present requirement of youngsters with two A-levels, there wouldn't be anyone left for anyone else.

Dr David Parsons, advisor to Nedo, and principal author of the report, says the shortage of young people should be of particular concern for the high technology industries, including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, electronics and information technology.

These all have a particularly poor record of meeting the new skills requirements through retraining, upgrading, adapting and converting skills to meet the new needs.

"Given their track record, and with a diminishing supply and a growing demand, they will need to look for alternative sources of labour," he said.

The report identified several initiatives which employers could take up, to help overcome the shortfall.

One is to take on the long-term unemployed while another is to start downgrading the jobs, and taking on less



qualified youngsters, and then use in-company training to bring them up to the requisite skill levels. Another option is to use women wanting to work after having a family.

But in the case of the high technology industries, most of these options will not really be feasible.

"Sources such as downgrading skills requirements and taking on additional training programmes or using overseas staff will only have a marginal role in these industries. It will take two to three years to train people such as former teachers

or previous science graduates, which is very expensive," Dr Parsons pointed out.

Mr Parsons suggests that in many high tech industries there is under employment of skills. For example, graduates in electronics engineering, software engineering or computer sciences are often used for routine coding procedure, particularly in defence and capital equipment industries. Companies could upgrade technicians who could do this sort of job.

Poaching has been one of the most popular ways of

getting staff in the high tech industries - this effectively means allowing others to do your training. Hence the pressure on wages in the areas of particular skill shortages. But there must be a limit on what companies can spend on poaching from one another.

In future, a major part of a job offer may also be the offer of training and career development.

One of the major employers of technology trainees is STC. Its subsidiary, ICL, has taken on around 530 trainees each year for the past few years. These are mostly graduates,

who go into all areas of the company, from development and manufacturing in sales support, to finance and personnel.

About 9,000 people apply for these jobs through the university "milk round" and the people can also apply through the summer jobs fairs.

"We will have to run a lot faster to keep pace. We will target particular universities, liaise with them, make presentations and communicate the advantages of the industry and the company," said Steve Williams, ICL's personnel director.

ICL is already involved in sponsoring the core national curriculum, and trying to influence the types of courses which go into the curriculum.

The company is also keen to encourage the combination of information technology skills and European language skills. "We believe that for future graduates this will be an ideal mixture. We are already talking to one university about sponsoring a chair in these two subject areas," said Mr Williams.

ICL says it is also focusing on making it easier for former female computing staff to return to work after having children.

"We already use a lot of home workers, mostly ex-ICL people, who do programming and development work at home," said Mr Williams.



The videophone: a boom for doting grandparents and lonely businessmen

A phone call and a picture away

By Aya Takada

Doting grandparents' and lonely businessmen separated from their families are among the buyers expected for video telephones which transmit black and white still photographs of users.

The telephones have been unveiled in Tokyo by Japanese electronics manufacturers, hoping to attract consumers with summer bonuses.

But some industry analysts question whether the average consumer is interested in what the telephones can do - enable users to see or send a series of black and white photos - and have their conversations interrupted in the process.

beyond ordinary phone rates, and the units are priced at around 55,000 yen each (about £230).

Each of the five companies plans to produce from 2,000 to 3,000 units monthly, hoping they will be a hit for both personal and business uses.

Especially popular uses are expected to be for travelling businessmen and for elderly people eager for a glimpse of children and grandchildren, during conversations, industry analysts said.

However, some analysts think huge consumer demand will be found only for a colour moving picture phone.

"A still picture phone is boring. Who wants to buy a black-and-white picture phone in this age?" said Darrel Whitten, Prudential-Bache Securities' associate director, of Far East research.

The one colour moving-video telephone now on the Japanese market is the Invis 64 system, developed jointly by Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) and Mitsubishi Electric.

Conductors key to mass sales

But with a price of six million yen (about £25,000) and the need to use what is, so far, a very limited digital network, interest in the unit has been largely confined to business. Only some 100 have been sold since sales began a year ago.

"The trigger to mass sales of colour moving-video phones is semiconductor progress," said Mr Whitten. He said four-megabit memories, which he sees on the market in 1990, would slash production costs and prices.

The other element enabling mass sales of moving picture phones will be the general spread of the integrated services digital network (ISDN). Mr Whitten believes fibre-optic ISDN could be widely laid in about five years, considering the great demand for high-speed, large-volume communication.



Dr John Spackman: A kick for tardy companies

A community of computers

By Richard Sarson

John Spackman, British Telecom's director of computing, wants to make BT's internal network of computers the largest "open system" in Europe.

He controls hundreds of mini-computers and mainframes and employs about 3,000 staff. BT claims to be the largest IBM and DEC customer in Europe, and ICL's largest private sector customer.

To be efficient, he believes that all these incompatible ranges must be able to link up with each other. Figures from telephone-billing on IBM computers will have to pass easily to the financial statistics on ICL, for example.

He could have decided to standardize on one supplier. But it is

commercially sensible for a user of BT's size not to put itself at the mercy of one manufacturer. And BT has a very high investment in staff who are expert in the computers made by several manufacturers.

It would now be very expensive to throw away that investment by eliminating one of the product ranges. But BT has another reason for openness. As a seller of computer systems itself it has to show that it can make different suppliers' machines work with each other.

As the most liberalized telecommunications company in Europe, it has to be liberal and open in managing its own affairs.

So Mr Spackman has tried to make a virtue out of the mixture of machines installed in BT and intends to link all the different

brands of computers and other equipment together in a huge corporate network.

To do this he calls for strict conformity to Open Systems Interconnection standards (OSI). This, he says, makes BT the major champion of OSI among the UK and European user community, at a time when many major users are shying away from the problems of openness.

To push OSI among his own planners and among the manufacturers Mr Spackman has formed a project team which includes representatives of Amdahl, DEC, IBM and ICL.

Mr Spackman hopes to have live files passing across the network between the different brands of machines within two years, though

this is dependent very much on when the manufacturers announce certain OSI products.

But Mr Spackman intends to give a kick to any company which falls behind in releasing open products. Although there will have to be cooperation between the vendors in implementing the OSI policy, he intends to choose the best from the resulting products.

He is very relaxed on the recent split in the Unix world between AT&T and its supporters - which include ICL on one side and the Open Systems Foundation, led by IBM and DEC on the other.

He points out that X-Open, the standards-making body, has members from both groups, and even IBM has now joined X-Open.

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Man of the future to be an introvert

By Lida Wasowicz

The next great scientific breakthrough will likely be made by an introverted, confident individual who rarely attends church and is a frequently criticized workaholic, a psychologist predicts.

Those characteristics typify some of the world's most brilliant minds, from Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin to Albert Einstein, according to a psychology professor who has analyzed the lives of more than 2,000 scientists.

Dr Keith Simonton, of the University of California, focused on common traits in intelligence, education, family background, personality and productivity.

"Perhaps the most important quality shared by the greatest scientists is the willingness to produce a tremendous amount of work - often on seemingly trivial or useless projects - without fear of failure," said Dr Simonton, who explains his theory in a book, *Scientific Genius: A Psychology of Science*.

The greatest misconception about renowned scientists is that they are cautious, methodical individuals showered with success and acclaim.

"Science's greatest figures have been prolific risk-takers, pursuing ideas that appear illogical or counter to prevailing thought," he said.

"By taking directions shunned by the mainstream and publishing in abundance, the scientists increase their odds of making discoveries that profoundly affect the way people live and think.

"At the same time, they increase the likelihood of failure and, indeed, history's greatest scientists knew a great many failures."

Einstein published nearly 250 papers during his life, but a significant number of them were ignored or even proven wrong, Dr Simonton said. And Newton devoted much of his career to the futile study of alchemy.

"It's very hard to find a great scientist who did not provoke a tremendous amount of criticism," he said. Dr Simonton also found most great scientists were introverts.

"Their parents were often intellectuals themselves and could afford to expose them to a wide range of experiences and ideas," he said. But high scores on IQ tests do not correlate highly with success in life.

"A certain amount of intelligence is required to master the concepts of technical fields such as physics. Most evidence suggests that, depending on the field, an IQ of 120, 130 or 140 (in the sciences) is adequate. A PhD has an average IQ of 130, while the average IQ is 140 for a PhD in physics.

"The IQ test measures your ability to master lots of information, and you need minimal levels of that in your field, but it does not measure what you can do with that ability," Dr Simonton said. "The test cannot predict whether you will be a genius in life, just whether you are in the running."

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Catastrophe theory under another name

By Ian Stewart

Do you remember catastrophe theory? In the mid-1970s, whole TV programmes were devoted to the claims of some of its supporters that the diagrams of the theory could bring mathematical understanding even to areas such as the social sciences.

Then, almost as suddenly, it vanished from the public scene, amid academic controversy and claims that catastrophe theory had no applications at all. But behind the scenes, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, statisticians and engineers have quietly continued to develop the ideas. Out of the wreck of the catastrophe theory bandwagon has emerged a series of techniques that are starting to have an impact on practical problems of science and technology.

The theory itself was the brainchild of a French topologist, René Thom, of France's Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques. Christopher Zeeman at Warwick University was the main architect of many of its early applications.

Thom's original question was a simple one. Sometimes

Thom's idea was to combine them

natural systems change smoothly — a stick bending, for instance. Sometimes they change abruptly — the stick snaps. There seems to be no great difference in the structure of the stick, yet the two types of behaviour fall into two distinct mathematical camps, the continuous and the discrete.

Thom's idea was to combine the two. He showed that mathematical objects known as singularities could achieve this. A singularity can be thought of as a place where violent changes in behaviour suddenly takes place.



A Japanese expert takes tea with a robot. If catastrophe theory succeeds, it may be able to teach the robot how to make the tea.

A fold in a piece of paper provides an example: the singularity takes the form of the line of the fold — a sudden, violent change in direction of the paper. Pick up the folded paper, and put some sand into it. If you now lower one side of the paper to try to eliminate the singularity, there comes a point where a catastrophe occurs: the sand ends up in your lap. Thom's theory has the power to give a qualitative understanding of such sudden behaviour.

A more traditional area of mathematics known as bifurcation theory has long studied similar problems; one of the main objections to catastrophe theory was that bifurcation theory had got there first. Whatever the academic arguments might be, work on both areas has now led to some useful applications. In the process, mathematicians have quietly begun to drop the now-contentious term, catastrophe theory, to talk about singularity theory instead.

For example, Dan Luss and Vemuri Balakrishna of the Chemical Engineering Department of the University of Houston have applied catastrophe methods to the behaviour of chemical reactors. In

a typical reactor, various chemicals are fed in, allowed to react, and the resulting product is extracted.

The classic production engineering question is then: How can we obtain the greatest quantity of product as cheaply as possible? At what rate should the chemicals be fed in, and to what temperature should the reactor be cooled or heated?

The trouble is many such variables affect the economics

The concept is not dead

of the reactor design. To answer this question requires a mixture of theory and experiment, mapping out the way the quantity of desired product depends on all relevant variables.

Using the mathematics of singularities, Luss and Balakrishna discovered that the usual experimental method sometimes fails to detect "hidden" states of the system. They then devised a new approach, which could map out all of these hidden states. It turned out that the most efficient way to operate a reactor had sometimes been missed alto-

gether by the traditional way of analysing the production methods.

Catastrophe theory proved itself early on to be particularly useful for understanding the formation of caustics, the beautiful geometric shapes which describe how rays of light or sound waves appear on being brought to a focus.

One potential application of the work with caustics is in remote sensing. Oil companies study the geology of a region by setting off a carefully spaced series of explosive charges at the surface and observing the returning shock waves.

A research group headed by Werner Gütinger of the Institute for Information Sciences at the University of Tübingen has used catastrophe theory to give a qualitative classification of how the form of the returning seismic wave is influenced by specific subterranean features.

Clearly, catastrophe theory is not dead. It is such basic mathematics that it could not languish forever without finding a useful home. The theory is alive and well — and living under an assumed name.

Lateral thinkers trying to outwit computer hackers

By Brian Collett

New methods of combating computer hacking and fraud are to be worked out during an ambitious year-long project jointly led by the lateral-thinking exponent Edward de Bono.

The project has been commissioned by Strategic Management Group, a US company formed by an American trial lawyer, Patrick Ardis, and Network Security Management, a London-based security consultancy company. NSM's managing director Michael Comer will lead the project with Dr de Bono.

Dr de Bono has not specialised in security before but believes this will help in creating a fresh approach.

The project organizers say in their brochure: "Nowhere in the plethora of modern management books and university business courses are the problems of dishonesty ever mentioned, the assumption being that they are unimportant, unlikely or possibly not a responsibility of senior management."

"It is no wonder that companies are taken by surprise when the worst happens, fortunes are lost, and directors or managers are sued personally by shareholders, third parties and insurance companies for negligence or bad faith."

The aims of the project are to reappraise all business risks — fraud and computer abuse, sabotage, terrorism, subversion, espionage and even natural disasters — and to provide as many conventional and alternative solutions as possible.

The project, being called Creative Management Control, has invited companies, ranging from computer manufacturers to law firms, to take part as sponsors as well as individuals to work as participants. Members of Mensa, the society for people whose IQ places them



The eyes have it: Eye Identify 7.5, a sophisticated access control system.

in the top 2 per cent in intelligence, are also joining the teams. One of their roles is to provoke changes in traditional thinking about problems during the project sessions. This approach is part of Dr de Bono's lateral-thinking concept, which consists of tackling a question

from all possible angles when head-on logic fails.

NSM lists cases in which it has detected computer swindles involving many millions of pounds. In one case its consultants tracked down a senior systems programmer in a Swiss bank who had diverted more than \$1 million into his girlfriend's account.

Mr Comer believes computer fraud is actually overestimated: "Losses from fraud are between 2 and 5 per cent of a company's turnover. Computer fraud accounts for about 10 per cent of that. Corruption, bribery, insider trading and workplace theft are much more damaging — though that is not a popular view."

Mr Comer says project members could even suggest new devices and mechanisms to enhance security.

"There is equipment that will recognize an individual's eye, which is unique to him just like a fingerprint. However, it will not respond if the individual is under stress, as the eye changes in those circumstances."

"So, if it is attached to a safe and the individual is being threatened, the lock will not open. In this way new technology can be used for old problems. We may get suggestions for products of this kind."

The project starts on September 1 and ends in the autumn next year. The cost, at least £500,000, will be met partly by Strategic Management Group and partly by the sponsor companies at £25,000 each and the participants at £2,500 a head. Interest has so far come from large banks, communications companies, a government department and companies developing new technology. A handbook will be produced at the end of the project, free to sponsors and participants, £1,500 to others.

Molecular marvel

Scientists at an IBM research centre in California have succeeded in photographing individual molecules of benzene, one of the most famous compounds in chemistry, writes Robert Matthews. For many years scientists were utterly baffled by the structure of compounds such as benzene, whose molecular shape they simply could not get to fit with their theories. A theory by a German chemist, August Kekulé, dating from 1865 has since been confirmed indirectly by chemical experiments and shape-defining techniques such as X-ray diffraction. However, only now has graphic visual proof been given that the structure of benzene, rather than being a straight string of molecules, is a ring of carbon and hydrogen atoms. The research team used a scanning tunneling microscope, an invention which won two IBM researchers a Nobel Prize in 1986, to produce the images.



IBM scientists at San Jose, California, say the set of photographs from which this is taken is the first to show how atoms are arranged in individual benzene molecules.

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LEGAL

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CLOSING DATE: 5 SEPTEMBER 1988



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Chief of Personnel,
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For an informal discussion on the post, contact Bill Brown, Assistant County Treasurer on (0772) 264707.

Application forms and further information can be obtained from the Personnel Section, County Treasurer's Department, PO Box 190, County Hall, Preston PR1 0LD. Tel: Preston (0772) 264776.

Closing date: 2nd September, 1988

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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NEW TECHNOLOGY

Continued from page 27

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مكازم الجبل

LEGAL & FINANCIAL

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Why lawyers are wooing students

Solicitors are facing a crisis — there may soon be too few applicants for the jobs they are offering

Summer is a quiet time for practising lawyers, law students and law schools. But in recruitment, it looks like being the lull before the storm. For months solicitors' firms have been complaining about the recruitment crisis that is looming. Now it could be coming to a head — at its annual conference in Cardiff in October the Law Society is holding a "recruitment fair". Firms are expected to host stands, and undergraduates will be invited to a special session to meet them.

It is one of many measures for combating what promises to be one of the profession's biggest problems of the next decade brought about by the fall in the birth rate.

A recent Law Society report said the crisis affects both private and public sectors. It is worst in economically depressed areas but demand is unsatisfied in some of

the less fashionable towns outside London and the South-East. City firms also report problems.

The report has some telling statistics. For example, the number of solicitors holding practising certificates is rising by 1,500 to 2,000 every year, but demand — fuelled by new areas of law and increasing specialization — far outstrips this.

At the College of Law, where students take the professional examination, there were 750 to 800 applications last year from non-law graduates to the four branches (Chancery Lane and Lancaster Gate in London, Guildford in Surrey, and Chester) for just over 400 places on the one-year qualifying course and examination that precedes the Law Society finals course. The polytechnics, that run the course tell the same story — more than 500 applications for 36 places at Birmingham and 50 at Bristol.

The position is just as bad for graduates with law degrees who proceed straight to the finals course. Applications for places are now being submitted three years in advance, but this will soon change as the college is to bring in a new system, dealing with applications only after the November preceding the course.

The College of Law and the

polytechnics provide 3,380 places for the finals course but the college estimates there is immediate demand for five or six extra finals classes a year.

Why this boom? The Law Society report identified several factors — the increased complexity of the law in such areas as taxation, trading, criminal and employment law as well as the general impact of European Community membership. There are also social trends, such as the high rate of divorce, increased affluence and demand for consumer goods and services, consumer credit and debt, higher home-ownership, and generally greater awareness of legal rights.

Another factor is the growth in economic activity — new financial markets and the rise in the number of ways by which investment may be made and credit obtained. And there is the increased demand for legal services by government departments — partly because of the mounting volume of legislation and partly because specific areas of law, such as child care, are generating their own need for legal services.

Many firms are already taking what steps they can to tackle the problem. Competition among big City firms, which often need about 50 articled clerks a year and tend

LEGAL PROFESSION RECRUITING OFFICE



to vie for the same people, has intensified.

Brochures and advertising are more and more imaginative. Simmons and Simmons, for instance, publishes an "alternative view of articles" by its own recruits under the title *Not the Official Prospectus*; and firms are doing their own surveys of students to find out how they choose a particular firm. One such survey by Trowers and Hamlin in June discovered that students put personal empathy with those in the firm top of the list, plus the chance of vacation work and on-the-job training.

Increasingly, too, firms are giving universities financial support. In that way, they hope, they contribute to an enlarged output of students, and may forge a personal link with that law school. One of the latest such ventures is the funding by Herbert Smith of two new law chairs, at Nottingham and Manchester.

John Rowson, senior partner, said: "There is no shortage of good students who want to study law, but the universities have seen little or no increase in the number of students in recent years. Unless there is real growth in the number of undergraduates the legal profession will be undersupplied in the future."

In the colleges there are moves too to provide more places. For 1988-89 the College of Law is creating 190 extra places and in 1989-90 its new premises in York will enable another increase. The polytechnics expect to have 100 extra places next year. But there is much more that can be done. Women now account for half the entrants to the profession but many subsequently drop out. A recent Law Society working party has put forward measures which would help to attract women back into the profession if they have left, or

to stay in it and combine career and family.

It urges more refresher courses for women returning after a period away from work like those now run by the Association of Women Solicitors. It calls on firms to consider providing part-time work and part-time partners; it operates career-break schemes, such as some big banks now do; and it recommends the Law Society to press for power to set a reduced or nominal level of practising certificate for women away from the profession looking after children.

The Law Society itself is also debating proposals that would radically change the training of solicitors — and perhaps attract more entrants. These include enabling people to take the professional examination course on a part-time basis. This would make it much easier for mature students or others contemplating a career change to enter the profession.

Even among the big City of London firms, which often need about 50 articled clerks a year, the competition has intensified.

Richard Harvey, chairman of the training committee, says: "We are seeking to maintain the quality but to make qualifying easier so that people don't have to go on a full-time course."

Possibly a more controversial suggestion is for some form of selection system — perhaps by way of a minimum 2.1 class of degree — for the society's final course. This would reduce wastage at the examination point — only 63 per cent of students pass at the first attempt — and ensure places go to those most likely to succeed.

Finally, the Law Society is considering pressing the Government to provide bursaries from central funds, in place of local authority awards, for students on the finals courses, or even student loans. It is also looking at making it easier for barristers to transfer to the solicitors' branch.

The recent Marre committee on the future of the profession called for the setting-up of a new Joint Education Legal Education Council, which should give "the highest priority" to investigating a common system of vocational training between the Bar and the Law Society. In the meantime, as firms start the build-up to another and increasingly tough recruitment battle, the students at least can take comfort that law is one area where there is no shortage of jobs.

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Power to grant injunction against Crown

Regina v Licensing Authority, Ex parte Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd (No 2)

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Taylor

[Judgment July 29] The High Court had jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief or a stay on proceedings against the Crown or a Minister of the Crown on an application for judicial review, pursuant to Order 53, rule 3(10) of the Rules of the Supreme Court and section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dillon dissenting) so held when it unanimously dismissed, in the exercise of its discretion, the application of Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd ("SKF"), pursuant to the liberty to apply granted by the order of the Court of Appeal, dated July 6, 1988, for:

1 An injunction restraining the Licensing Authority when it determined applications made by persons other than SKF for product licences in respect of medicinal products containing Cimetidine from making use of or having regard to, otherwise than with SKF's consent, any confidential information supplied to it by SKF in connection with applications by SKF for product licences in respect of such products, pending the determination of SKF's petition for leave to appeal to the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Appeal on June 29, 1988 (*The Times* June 30).

2 A stay of proceedings by the Licensing Authority of such applications for product licences made by persons other than SKF to the same effect as 1 above and for the same period.

Mr Sydney Kenridge, QC and Mr Derrick Turfitt for SKF; Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Miss Helen Rogers for the Licensing Authority; Mr Jonathan Sumption, QC, for Generics (UK) Ltd, intervening; Mr Henry Carr for Harris Pharmaceuticals Ltd, intervening.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the applicant held the patent for the drug, Cimetidine, and product licences under the Medicines Act 1968 necessary to market the drug in the United Kingdom.

To obtain those licences they had to supply the Licensing Authority much confidential information under the 1968 Act, which information they would not gladly see disclosed to trade rivals.

As a result of the Patents Act 1977 the Cimetidine patents were now marked licences of right; the two interveners had obtained such licences and had applied for, and were necessary even after expiry of the patent, product licences under the 1968 Act.

The applicant, in seeking judicial review by way of a declaration, alternatively, a prohibition or injunction, that the

Licensing Authority could not lawfully grant product licences for the drug relying on the applicant's confidential data without the applicant's consent, were granted a declaration by Mr Justice Henry (*The Times*, January 2, 1988).

But his order was discharged by the Court of Appeal when the Licensing Authority's appeal was upheld (*The Times*, June 30), and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused. [The applicant had now lodged a petition.]

The applicant now sought protection against use of its confidential data pending determination of its petition for leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

The Licensing Authority, supported by the interveners, contended that there was no jurisdiction to grant interim relief against the authority as the representative of the Crown, alternatively, in view of assurances it had put forward, it was not right to grant the interim relief sought.

His Lordship said that any question of jurisdiction for relief against the Crown had to begin with the Crown Proceedings Act 1947; by section 21(1)(a), no interim injunction or interim declaration could be granted against the Crown. *International General Electric Company of New York Ltd v Customs and Excise Commissioners* ([1962] Ch 784), a view endorsed by the majority of the House of Lords in *R v Inland Revenue Commissioners, Ex parte Rossminster* ([1980] AC 952).

In 1977, the Rules of the Supreme Court were amended so as to introduce the present Order 53; its objectives were to streamline the procedure for obtaining the prerogative writs of *mandamus*, *certiorari* and *prohibition*, and also to bring the claims for declarations and injunctions within the range of relief obtainable on judicial review.

Order 53 and its rules previously made now had effect by virtue of section 17(2) of the Interpretation Act 1978 as if made under the Supreme Court Act 1981.

His Lordship did not accept the view of Mr Justice Hodgson in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brindley* ([1987] Q.B. 872) that Order 53, rule 3(10) gave the court power to grant injunctive relief against the Crown.

The direct effect of paragraph 10(b) of rule 3 was to make the position in respect of interlocutory relief as if the action was brought by writ against the Crown, and if so brought it would come under the provisions of the 1947 Act, so that interim relief would not be possible.

Accordingly, there was no doubt that interim injunctions could not be granted against the Crown even in proceedings for judicial review.

His Lordship did not doubt that section 31 of the 1981 Act

and Order 53 did bind the Crown in the sense that judicial review could be obtained against the Crown and so a final declaration could be made.

Therefore, there was no reason why paragraph 10(b) of rule 3, relating to stay of the proceedings, should not bind the Crown in an appropriate case. A final injunction was unlikely to be granted in practice.

What the applicants sought in the second limb of their application was in effect an injunction and not a mere stay within rule 3(10)(a); they were seeking to stop the Licensing Authority from doing certain things the Court of Appeal had held the Authority could do in the proper exercise of their statutory functions.

Apart from that, a stay of the Licensing Authority's activities was too drastic a relief; the applicant was seeking to keep the generic companies out of the market to produce Cimetidine even after their patent had expired. Therefore, as a matter of discretion it was not appropriate to grant relief.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF said that it was previously recognized that the court's powers to make peremptory orders in the form of injunctions against the Crown were restricted. But the situation was substantially altered after the passing of the Supreme Court Act 1981; while that was a consolidating Act, it was also an enabling statute. The extent to which the court's jurisdiction had been extended by the change in the Rules of the Supreme Court in

1977 had been doubted until the 1981 Act was enacted.

It was important to note the distinction drawn between the way an injunction could be obtained under the Act and the way that damages could be awarded in subsections (2) and (4) of section 31.

Subsection (2) had the innovative effect of making for the first a declaration or injunction public law remedy, and therefore one which was obtainable against public bodies.

Thus, there was a clear procedural and jurisdictional change in relation to injunctions and declarations, whereas there was only a procedural change in relation to damages.

Nowadays, on applications for judicial review, declarations were being granted where before no declaration could be obtained. In his Lordship's view, there was power to grant an injunction against the Crown on the basis of the new statutory provisions. It was not possible to distinguish between a declaration and an injunction for present purposes.

Such a result was not astonishing; *mandamus* was always available against public bodies, including officers of the Crown, subject to their not acting as the Crown's *alter ego*.

The 1947 Act was not dealing with injunctions on applications for judicial review and did not affect the conclusion reached. If a final injunction was possible, it was difficult to see why interim relief also was not possible against the Crown.

Furthermore, if a court could grant a stay on an application

for judicial review, that was in effect identical to an injunction, so why should not interim relief be available. The difficulty lay in the wording of rule 3(10)(b), but the decision of Mr Justice Hodgson in the *Herbage* case was adopted.

It had been the practice for stays to be regularly granted by High Court judges and the Court of Appeal against the Crown. The *Rossminster* case was decided before the 1981 Act was enacted; and, in any event, the matter was not fully canvassed before the House of Lords.

Accordingly, his Lordship was not deterred from expressing his views, and agreed that the present case was not appropriate for the court to exercise its discretion to grant interim relief.

LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR said that he agreed on the result of the application, and concurred with Lord Justice Woolf on the question of jurisdiction, and the decision of Mr Justice Hodgson, that section 31 of the 1981 Act extended the court's jurisdiction.

It would be startling if the court had no power to grant such relief in judicial review; the court had often in the past granted stays, and those could not have been made *ultra vires* as Mr Collins contended.

Therefore, the court had power to grant a stay under rule 3(10)(a) or a injunction under 10(b).

Solicitors: Simmons & Simmons, Treasury Solicitors; S. J. Berwin & Co; Roiter Zucker, Kilburn.

Crown court has power to remit case in dispute over facts

Munroe v DPP

Before Lord Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment July 29]

A crown court had power to remit a case to the magistrates court from which a defendant had been committed for sentence where there was a dispute between the defendant and the prosecution as to the facts on which a guilty plea had been entered.

Where the issue as to the facts was first raised at the crown court it was a matter of discretion as to whether the matter would be remitted.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by Stephen Anthony Munroe from the decision of the Kingston-upon-Thames Crown Court.

Mr Graham Cooke for the defendant; Mr John Coffey for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDEWELL, delivering the judgment

of the court, said the defendant had been charged with assault occasioning actual bodily harm on a police constable.

He appeared unrepresented before Escher and Walton, Justices. The court accepted jurisdiction and the defendant pleaded guilty. Having heard the details of the offence and the defendant's antecedents the justices committed him for sentence to the crown court.

The matter was listed at Kingston Crown Court but the court was informed that the plea was based on a version of facts which differed from those of the prosecution.

The defendant informed the crown court that he had told the magistrates of his disagreement with the prosecution's version of the facts. In view of that the matter was adjourned.

Both the magistrates court and the prosecution had nothing on record to indicate any disagreement.

The defendant applied at the crown court for the matter to be remitted to the magistrates to determine the factual basis on

which sentence should be decided.

The crown court decided that it had no power to remit, but that even if it did it would exercise its discretion and refuse to remit the matter.

Their Lordships found the crown court did have power to remit.

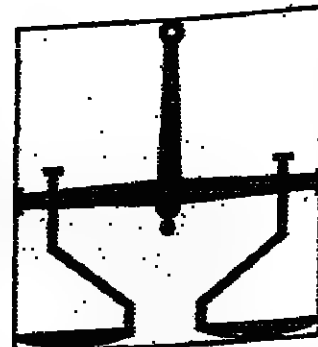
The next question was therefore whether the crown court should have remitted in the exercise of its discretion.

If the magistrates heard evidence and then committed for sentence the crown court was informed of the facts and the crown court should sentence on the facts as found by the magistrates.

However, if the accused did not raise an issue as to the facts until the crown court, that court had a discretion whether or not to determine the issue itself. There were thus no grounds for interfering with the crown court's decision.

Solicitors: Bruce Weir & Co, Shepherd's Bush; Crown Prosecution Service, Kingston-upon-Thames.

The dangers of cameras in court



LEGAL BRIEF

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone views televising court proceedings with disquiet

But to what extent does the same rule apply to television, or even a live sound-track? The additional and rather distracting lighting, the presence of several different, and perhaps not entirely silent, cameras in the courtroom may not be decisive, but must be relevant considerations.

More important is the essentially contemporaneous editorial process going on at the time in the control room. Several pictures are being taken simulta-

neously, but only one can be shown to the public. A totally different impression could be given of a witness's evidence, if, instead of his face and voice, there could be shown the judge's frown or impatient gesture with his pen, or a juror's aside, smile or wink at his neighbour. Moreover, only one network at a time could be admitted to a single courtroom, and the competition between several channels might give rise to serious battles, like those which have recently taken place over the broadcast of football matches.

It is obviously, therefore, entirely legitimate for the Bar to consider both the practical problems and the questions of principle which would need to be solved were television to be admitted to the courtroom, and on what terms. At present, television in court is prohibited by statute (the Criminal Justice Act 1925) not because it is television, but because the taking of photographs, of

which television is only an example, or sketching in court, or the precincts of the court, were found in practice to be open to abuse and even distracting to the administration of justice long before television was a practical possibility.

Based on my own experience, whatever might be true of the practising Bar, I would expect to find the present judiciary extremely reluctant to make concessions in this matter. As with the ordination of women priests, I would expect to find any positive proposals in this direction a good deal more divisive and controversial than might at first sight be expected.

At first sight it might seem to be obvious that the public has every bit as much right to see and hear what goes on in court as to read or listen to the descriptions which journalists or broadcasters have reported from their notebooks when seated at the press table. But the TV camera is not just a window through which one can see what is going on as if the viewer were an actual spectator in court. It is a catalyst which actually alters what happens, and the same might even arguably be said of the live sound track which accompanies the cameras.

It is to be hoped that the Bar Committee should examine all these questions carefully, whether it is considering proceedings at first instance or in the appellate courts where different, but equally important, considerations apply.

Were I a member of the committee, I would wish to see the entire videotape, which I believe exists, of the Bulow proceedings in the United States and hear the opinion on it of the American Bench and Bar. No doubt, the Lord Chancellor and his department will also wish to keep in close touch with the Committee, and consult the judiciary, English, Scots, and not less importantly, Northern Irish, before giving a blessing to any experimentation in this direction.

It is possible to believe that the sanctity, dignity, and independence of the judicial process are already adequately protected without any need for the TV cameras to supplement press and sound radio reports.

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Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone is the former Lord Chancellor.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were incubated with the plant explants for 24 h. The explants were then cultured on the selective medium. The number of explants transformed was counted. The results are expressed as the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments. * indicates a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the control and the treated explants.

A man more legendary than his machine

INNES IRELAND, the British driver who won the 1962 Tourist Trophy in a Ferrari, pays his tribute to Enzo Ferrari, whose death was announced yesterday

The ambition of any motor racing driver must be to drive for the Scuderia Ferrari; if he achieved it, the driver would know that it was with the personal approval of the great man himself, Enzo Ferrari.

My great hero, Mike Hawthorn, became the first British world champion driving for Ferrari: six other Ferrari drivers, including Fangio and Lauda, have won the honour; since the championship was conceived in 1950, Ferrari cars have competed in 434 grands prix and won 93 of them, more than any other team.

No wonder Nigel Mansell, when he signed to drive for Ferrari next year, said: "It was like a command from the Pope; how could I refuse?" In Hungary 10 days ago Mansell said: "The thing that really makes me sad is that I won't have a season racing for the old man with him now on his deathbed."

I was lucky. I first met Enzo Ferrari shortly after Stirling Moss had the accident which ended his racing career in 1962. That year Stirling and I were teammates driving for BRP (British Racing Partnership), and as a salute to Stirling referred to him [Ferrari] offered to send one of his current GP cars for me to drive at Silverstone in the Daily Express International Trophy Race.

Greatly excited, I flew to Milan. I was collected by a chauffeur and taken south to the factory at Maranello, where I was to have a fitting for the car. But first I was ushered into the presence of Enzo Ferrari. It was a great moment in my life.

It was a sign of his command of everything that went on in the racing team that he personally conducted me to the racing department and supervised the whole business. The bare chassis of my "car" was on a huge table. A seat was put in and I was invited to climb in. With Ferrari giving instructions, I had to tell the engineers where I wanted the seat fixed, what length I wanted the steering column.



Three ages of an ageless man: Ferrari

This done, he went to great lengths to ensure I was happy with the positioning I had chosen for the clutch, brake and accelerator pedals, that I would be able to heel-and-toe comfortably and quickly. Later, with body panels fitted to the car, I had to indicate where I wanted the rear-view mirrors placed.

After taking lunch with him in the restaurant across the road in the same room as many of the factory employees, he took me out in a small two-seater GT car. Out of the factory, we turned left and soon were winding our way up into the mountains, through little villages with cobbled streets.

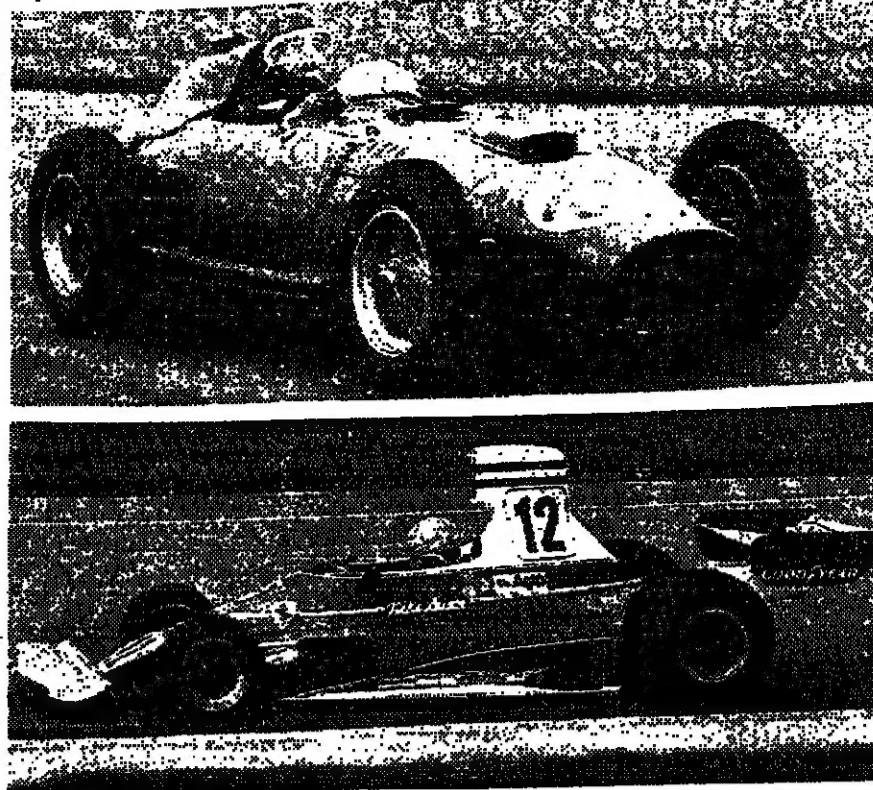
It was here I came to know how he retained his great flair as a racing driver, his braking points and his gear-changes precise and crisp, the little car on the limits of engine revs in every gear, the limits of adhesion on every corner.

On our return, the village streets were

lined with locals, all clapping their hands and cheering, our first pass alerting them to the fact that the great man was out in his little car.

Having passed the factory gates, closed at his signal on the horn button at 120mph, he suddenly slammed on the brakes. The car screeched to a halt and he turned to me with a huge boyish grin and said: "Freno bene, eh?" As we parted, he wished me well with his GP car at Silverstone, repeating his request that I send him a full report on the car afterwards.

It was not too much later that I became fully conscious of how privileged I was to have taken that drive with the Commendatore. The car was his own inspiration, his own dream of making a small but exciting GT car lacking some of the high-performance qualities for which the marque was so well known. It was, in fact, the prototype of the car



at the wheel in 1921 (left), Hawthorn in his Ferrari at Aintree in 1957 (top) and Lauda similarly privileged in 1975

produced several years later, the Ferrari Dino 246.

On a visit to Ferrari a few years ago I was shown a photograph of the GP car I drove in 1962 to fourth place and he asked that I autograph it. As I did so, he said: "I'm sorry I didn't send you a winning car."

Ferrari cars have been the daily transport of the rich and famous for generations, not because of their practicality or luxury. It is for the beautiful lines of their bodywork, the excitement they create and the machinery. The sound of the name itself is exciting, romantic and glamorous, the sound of the engines and their exhausts even more so.

Old Ferraris are highly prized possessions, particularly racing sports and grand touring ones, a 250 GTO with a good racing history being worth £1.75 million, for these are the ones with the

Commendatore's personal stamp upon them. The cars and their successes are legendary.

But it was the man, Enzo Ferrari, who was the legend. Dictatorial, aggressive, not always easy to get along with, he knew what he wanted in his machines and knew how to get it. He was an enigma, ruthless but, in his way, sentimental.

When I last saw him almost a year ago he talked of the recent death of his friend, Cortese, who had first won a race in a Ferrari. Tears came to his eyes, his voice faltered and he stopped talking; composed again, he continued.

Yet when his team cars became outdated he showed no sentiment whatsoever in ordering them to be cut up. When asked which was his favourite car, he replied: "The next one." He grew fond of his drivers, yet always his cars came first. Loved by some, maligned by others, he was respected by all.

Position safe for Mansell

One of Enzo Ferrari's last accomplishments in his role as chief executive of his racing team was to secure the services of Nigel Mansell as one of his drivers for the 1989 season (John Blunsden writes). Ferrari, who throughout his career had a high regard for top British drivers, first approached Mansell more than two years ago but on that occasion was unsuccessful in securing his name on a contract.

Ferrari's death should in no way compromise Mansell's position in the Italian team next year, when he will partner Gerhard Berger, of Austria. Although Berger has been the team's front runner this season and last, Mansell will enjoy equal status with him.

With John Barnard now heading the Ferrari team's engineering side as technical director, there will be a strong British presence in the Ferrari team next year — something which in the past would have been unthinkable.

However, it may well serve to bring Ferrari back into the forefront of Formula One racing, in which their name has more charisma than any other, but which in recent years has not been associated with consistent success.

FERRARI FACTS AND FIGURES

Formula one

First Grand Prix: 1950
Grand Prix contested: 434
Grand Prix victories: 93
Fastest laps: 103
First and second place finishes: 38
Constructors' championships: 8
Drivers' championships: 9
Pole positions: 106

World champions: Alberto Ascari (1952 and 1953), Juan-Manuel Fangio (1956), Mike Hawthorn (1958), Phil Hill (1961), John Surtees (1964), Niki Lauda (1975 and 1977), Jody Scheckter (1979).

Sports cars

World championships: 13
Le Mans 24-hour victories: 9

Captaincy a bait for Gooch to go on Indian tour

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

Graham Gooch will keep the England captaincy for the last Test match of the summer, against Sri Lanka at Lord's next week. In terms of the Indian tour which follows, however, little should be read into his appointment.

Gooch emerged from his captaincy baptism at the Oval with considerable kudos, despite sitting out the final day with a finger injury. England always seemed likely to retain him for the Sri Lanka match, which is being regarded as a one-off occasion, rather than a springboard to the tour.

There is still no official word over whether Gooch is, after all, available for the trip to India but there are grounds

for thinking that the selectors have embarked on a course of persuasion, possibly with the captaincy as the bait.

Gooch has said nothing to indicate a change of heart from his original reluctance to tour but the lure, in financial and prestigious terms, must now be great.

Micky Stewart, the team manager, has gathered in all the replies from the thirty-odd players who received letters asking about their availability for the winter. Until the selectors reconvene on Friday, however, with Gooch joining them, there will be no announcement of any drop-outs.

To most people, the

prolonging of yet another saga of touring availability involving Gooch is both baffling and annoying. The selectors plainly feel, however, that they have no option but to make every effort to persuade their best player to go abroad with them.

Gooch's appointment for next week's game is sensible in any event. Even if he has stated himself a non-starter for touring, a winter in India is a better place to blood a new, or relatively new leader than a home Test, when the scrutiny is enormous and the pressure unrelenting.

Although a self-confessed failure as a county captain, where the duties affected his batting, Gooch has the great merit at international level of being a guaranteed selection and a player who commands universal respect. He leads by example rather than exhortation and his impact on the crop of young players at the Oval was revealingly winning.

He has only two serious rivals for the position — his great friend John Emburey, currently out of the England side, and Christopher Cowdrey, who would have been in charge for the second time at the Oval but for suffering a foot injury.

Cowdrey's handicap is that he is not of genuine Test class either as a batsman or bowler. Intriguingly, however, he returned to form with a belligerent century for Kent at Chertseyfield yesterday, completed just as the appointment of Gooch was being released.

Bruno is angry at prophets of doom

By Jonathan Rendall

Frank Bruno's challenge for the heavyweight championship of the world was finally confirmed yesterday after Jarvis Astaire received a telex from New York to the effect that Mike Tyson, the champion, had signed a contract for the bout at Wembley Arena on October 8.

It had been felt that without Tyson's signature the bout would remain in doubt, despite assurances from his manager, Bill Cayton, that Tyson would fulfil his obligation to defend against the Wandsworth heavyweight, who is the No. 1 contender.

As Astaire thrashed out the details of the bout to the waiting media, Bruno himself took an uncompromising line towards those espousing prophecies of doom. He told a television interviewer: "It's people like you who's making Tyson a monster. I hope you're asking me questions just before the fight because that'll get me well wound up."

"Some say he's a tiger, some say he's a baboon, but I say he's a human being. I'm one stone heavier than him and this fight is about power."

But it was Astaire, co-promoter of the show along with Micky Duff, normally the Tyson's matchmaker, and Terry Lawless, Bruno's manager, who took centre stage after closing down a deal with Tyson and his numerous advisers for the right to stage the richest sporting event yet to be held in Britain.

The fight date will, it is predicted, attract a crowd of 60,000 to Wembley Arena, paying between £25 and £150 to see an event which could gross twice the £2.5 million taken at the gate for Bruno and Tim Witherspoon in 1986.

Tyson, as champion, will



Heavyweight goal: Bruno shapes up for his world title challenge (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

receive the lion's share: a percentage of all revenue generated by the contest and a flat guarantee of \$4 million through his contract with the American cable network, HBO. Bruno is believed to be on about a third of that.

HBO also retains exclusive rights to televise the bout live, with British viewers receiving delayed screening on BBC 24 hours later. The action will commence three hours earlier than previously expected, at midnight British time, to accommodate the World Se-

ries baseball final in the United States.

Bruno's chances of upsetting Tyson, only one of whose five championship defences have lasted the distance, were assessed without hyperbole by his handlers. Duff said: "It's a tough fight. At worst Frank Bruno will acquit himself better with Tyson than any challenger has done before. His pride is much bigger than the money."

Lawless, too, preferred to concentrate on shortcomings of previous challengers. "I'm

not saying they've gone out there and fallen over," he said. "But they've not fought their normal fight."

Bruno will continue to prepare for the bout away from his family in the company of George Francis, the veteran trainer who took John Conteh to the world light-heavyweight title in the 1970s.

Tyson, meanwhile, was in Los Angeles yesterday to escort his wife to the set of her television series after the ending of the American screenwriters' strike.

Coe misses Zurich but will run in cup final

Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion, yesterday decided that he was still not recovered from the respiratory infection which affected his running in the British trials in Birmingham 10 days ago, and that he would therefore not compete in tomorrow night's meeting in Zurich.

"I should be fully fit again in a few days," Coe said in a statement issued through one of his companies, "but I'm particularly sorry to have to miss the Zurich meeting, because it's one of my favourites."

Instead, Coe is hoping for a fast 800 metres time when he runs at his Haringey club's home track in the GRE Cup final at New River stadium, north London, on Saturday.

Coe has been at home, and training, in the week since the announcement that he had been left out of Britain's team for the Seoul Olympics. He said that after Saturday's race, he would be running various 800 and 1,500 metres races in Europe during the next six weeks.

In his first public statement since his elimination in the heats of the 1,500 metres at the British Olympic trials, Coe said: "I can only put the disappointment behind me, and run my best in the remainder of the season. I feel hungry, and look forward to some hard races."

There may be compensation for Coe's absence from Zurich by the matching of Ben Johnson, the world champion, against Carl Lewis, the Olympic champion, over 100 metres.

If Johnson and Lewis do meet, it will be the first time since the Canadian beat the American a year ago in the world championships last year. Last week, Johnson ran the 100 metres at an invitation meeting in Sestriere, Italy, where Lewis took part in the 200 metres.

Colin Jackson's European record in the high hurdles was one of the high points of that meeting, but the Cardiff athlete is determined to improve his 13.11sec clocking further still in Zurich, when he will again race Roger Kingdom, the man who beat him in Sestriere and the favourite for gold in Seoul.

Fatima Whitbread, who won at Gateshead on Sunday in her first competition after six weeks of illness, is another Briton likely to compete in Zurich, along with Jack Buckner, the 5,000 metres European champion who is searching for form after injury.

Buckner runs the 5,000 metres, which should provide an intriguing contest, including as it does Eamonn Martin, the AAA champion who requires a 13min 33sec time to secure the Olympic qualifying standard, and Tim Hutchings, the European bronze medal winner in Stuttgart who has been left out of the team for Seoul.

One-day requirements anger New Zealand

England will play five Test matches, five one-day internationals, and a day-night charity match in India this winter (Ivo Tennant writes).

The tour begins on December 6 and will last for two and a half months. The party will have two matches before the first Test, which starts at Calcutta on December 21.

New Zealand will play three Tests in a tour of India which starts on October 27 and lasts less than two months. They also play five one-day internationals.

The New Zealand Cricket Council chairman, Bob Vance, said yesterday that he was unhappy with the requirement to play five one-day games in a nine-day period. No one in the world would play five one-day

games in nine days, particularly not in India with its climate," he said.

ENGLAND ITINERARY: December 6: Arrival in Bombay; 10-12: v India Under-25 (Bombay); 15-17: v Duleep Trophy champions (Bombay); 21-22: first Test (Calcutta); 25-26: second Test (Ahmedabad); 28-29: v Board President's XI (Kanpur); 12-17: third Test (Madras); 20-22: fourth Test (Delhi); 28-February 2: first Test (Mumbai); 5: first one-day international (Bangalore); 7: second one-day international (Bangalore); 9: third one-day international (Chennai); 11: fourth one-day international (Chennai); 13: fifth one-day international (Chennai); 15: day-night charity match (Delhi); 17: departure for London from Delhi.

NEW ZEALAND ITINERARY: October 27: arrival in Bombay; November 1-3: v West Zone (Rajkot); 6-8: v North Zone (Rajkot); 12-17: first Test (Bangalore); 19-21: v Rany Trophy champions, Tamil Nadu; (Goat); 25-26: second Test (Bombay); 28-29: v India Under-25 (Bombay); 1-4: third Test (Hyderabad); 10: first one-day international (Vadakapattanam); 12: second one-day international (Chennai); 14: third one-day international (Chennai); 16: fourth one-day international (Bangalore); 18: fifth one-day international (Ahmedabad); 21: departure for Singapore from Bombay.

Dilley's injury setback dashes trophy hopes

By Alan Lee

Graham Dilley will miss most, if not all, of the climax of Worcestershire's potentially historic season after further setbacks in his efforts to overcome a knee injury. He must now inevitably undergo surgery in the autumn which is likely to discount him from England's winter tour to India.

Dilley, consistently the most effective English fast bowler, remains frustratingly prone to injury and this blow is particularly untimely. Worcestershire are pursuing three trophies and they have reluctantly accepted that they will have to do it without their main strike bowler.

"Graham's condition has worsened and it is hard to see him playing any further three-day or four-day cricket this season," Phil Neale, the Worcestershire captain, said.

"The most we can hope to get out of him is a one-day match, but the way things are

right now he must be in doubt for the NatWest Trophy final on September 3. I think he wants to delay any operation until the season is finished, but he will need to have one then to put him right."

Dilley missed the final Test against the West Indies after a recurrence of the knee trouble, but Worcestershire were hoping that he would be fit enough to help them through a demanding final month.

They are also without Dilley's regular new-ball partner, Neal Radford. He has a pulled muscle and is unlikely to play before the weekend.

A more mysterious ailment is afflicting David Leatherdale, the batsman who has impressed so many in recent weeks. He has been in hospital since being taken ill at a golf match on Friday.

Leatherdale has a swollen knee and a fever.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Football comfort

League football's female supporters are to get special consideration under a £1 million support from the Football Ground Improvement Trust. Grants of up to £50,000 a club will be available to improve toilet facilities at grounds. Tom Wharton, trust chairman, said women would be given "special consideration".

Ring death

Johannesburg (AFP) — Daniel Thetle, a featherweight boxer, died after losing a contest through a technical knock out in a professional fight at Bloemfontein, in Orange Free State. The black South African was counted out in the fifth round of a bout on Saturday due to go six rounds. He lost consciousness after returning to his corner and died on the way to hospital. It is the second boxing death in South Africa in three months.



Hopkins scored 13,610 runs

Hopkins quits

John Hopkins, Glamorgan's senior professional, announced yesterday that he will retire at the end of the season. Hopkins, aged 35, who joined Glamorgan in 1970, has scored 13,610 runs and has achieved 1,000 runs in a season seven times.

Quota filled

Oldham rugby league club yesterday completed their permitted quota of overseas players when they signed Chris O'Sullivan, the Australian stand-off, and the backrow forward, Ashley Gilbert.

Saints' chance

St Helens get an early chance to avenge last season's Premiership Final defeat, when they visit Widnes, the double champions, Widnes in the first round of the Grunhalls Lager Lancashire Rugby League Cup on September 18. St Helens were also beaten into second place in the league by Widnes.

DRAW: Oldham v Workington; Widnes v St Helens; Barrow v Wigan; Swinton v Leigh; Carlisle v Chorley Borough; Rochdale Hornets v Fylke; Salford v Whitehaven; Runcorn Highfield v Warrington.

Another year

Vauxhall Motors have agreed to sponsor the GM Vauxhall Conference for a further year and will extend their backing to around £130,000, an increase of about 25 per cent. Alan Mackay, Vauxhall's spokesman, said: "Our initial hopes from the first two years of the sponsorship have been fulfilled."

Dutch to field reserves at Luton tournament

From Sydney Friskin, Amsterdam

The Netherlands, winners of the BMW Trophy in Amsterdam, are due to play in the Lada International Classic starting at Luton on Friday but their coach, Hans Jorritsma, said on Sunday that they would not be taking this event too seriously.

Jorritsma, a former international player reputed for his toughness, created a mild sensation in Buenos Aires by refusing to accept the World Cup silver medal in 1978 as a protest against the military regime prevailing at the time in Argentina. "As far as I'm concerned, the Luton tournament will be a light exercise in order to rest our stars and give our reserve players some experience," he said.

There may be some truth in this pronouncement of policy because Cees-Jan Diepeveen, the captain and one of the world's finest wing halves, is

not making the trip to Luton.

"My hand was forced to accept the Lada Classic invitation," Jorritsma added. "For if we had not gone there, the tournament would have been a flop." This statement, however, conflicts with the philosophy of Roger Self, the British team manager, whose view seems more plausible.

"We ourselves did not want to go to Amsterdam, but had we not gone there, the Dutch would not have come to Luton," Self said.

The Netherlands may not exert themselves too much against Kenya and Spain at Luton, but are unlikely to take too many liberties with Britain, who gave the Dutch a foretaste of their own power by going ahead twice in Amsterdam on Sunday and eventually being held to 2-2.

هكزامن الجاهل